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[PRAVDA 18 Dec]

CEMA COUNTRIES CONCLUDE AGREEMENT IN SAFETY IN COAL MINES

LD271123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Agreement on Cooperation"]

[Text] On 17 December in Moscow, authorized representatives of the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR signed an "Agreement on Cooperation in the Sphere of Mining Safety in Eliminating Serious [Slozhnyy] Accidents in Mining."

The agreement, prepared by the CEMA Standing Commission on the Coal Industry, will help to strengthen the friendship between miners in the CEMA countries and will be an important step in deepening cooperation in an important sector of the national economy of each of those countries.

REPORT ON CEMA NONFERROUS METALLURGY SESSION IN HUNGARY

LD271525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent report under the general headline: "CEMA Commission Sessions"]

[Text] Budapest--A regular session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Nonferrous Metallurgy has been held in Budapest, with delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia taking part.

The commission discussed questions connected with the implementation of the long-term targeted program, particularly questions of scientific and technical cooperation on problems of improving existing processes for processing copper ore and creating new, highly efficient processes and proposals in the sphere of the economical and rational use of fuel and energy at nonferrous metallurgy enterprises.

The commission examined proposals from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for cooperation in developing the country's nonferrous metallurgy.

Those taking part in the session summed up the 1979 results and adopted a plan for the commission's work for 1980-1981.

Resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed.

CEMA MACHINE-BUILDING COMMISSION MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD271527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "CEMA Commission Sessions"]

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Machine Building has been held in Moscow. It approved commission documents on progress in coordinating the CEMA countries' 1981-1985 national economic plans and future tasks in expanding and intensifying international specialization and production sharing. It examined questions of work along the main evanues for further improving multilateral cooperation among the CEMA member countries and guiding the activity of international economic organizations.

There was a discussion of progress in fulfilling items of the commission's 1979-1980 work plan, and corresponding measures were adopted aimed at insuring the elaboration of measures within the set deadlines.

The commission session passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, CEMA VIEWED

LD281315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Berezin article: "As Equal Partners: CEMA Member Countries Pursue an Internationalist Policy in Relation to Developing States"]

[Text] Loyal to V.I. Lenin's behests the socialist community countries actively support the legitimate aspirations of peoples liberated from the colonial yoke, to consolidate their political and economic independence, to finally rid themselves of imperialist exploitation and to control their national wealth themselves. This principled foreign policy course is embodied in the expansion and deepening of cooperation between the CEMA member countries and the young states.

The very existence of a socialist community and the outstanding achievements of CEMA member states in all spheres of social life have an enormous impact on the liberated countries' choice of orientation for economic and social development. Many of them have chosen a path of a socialist orientation which reveals real prospects for ridding themselves of the power of monopolies and provides the opportunity to shape the economy in the interests of the working people.

The priority development of the state sector of the national economy is of prime importance for peoples which have set themselves the task of creating industry and eliminating backwardness--the entire responsibility for which lies with the imperialist powers--in a historically short time.

Proceeding from this the CEMA members render assistance and aid to the liberated countries primarily in strengthening the state sector of the economy. They direct their efforts toward insuring that their relations with the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America possess the nature of a lasting and mutually advantageous division of labor. These ends are served by long-term treaties and agreements on economic cooperation concluded with a whole series of developing countries.

The scale of this cooperation is constantly growing. Whereas at the beginning of 1962 the CEMA member countries were giving economic and technical assistance to 34 developing states, they are now giving assistance to 86. In 1978 alone over 240 new agreements were concluded among them. The amount of assistance increased almost nine-fold.

Around 4,400 projects have been built, are being built or are to be built in the liberated states with the assistance of CEMA member countries. This promotes the all-round development of the economy and leads to a reduction in the sphere of activity of foreign monopolies. Almost 3,000 of the said projects have already been commissioned.

The deepening and expansion of the scale of cooperation are reflected in the rapid growth rates of foreign trade. The commodity turnover between the socialist community countries and the young states increased more than 30-fold between 1950 and 1978. Machinery and equipment predominates in CEMA member countries' exports to that part of the world.

Not wishing to be deprived of markets and sources of superprofits, the imperialist monopolies are trying to prevent the creation in the former colonies of these countries' own industry, and primarily the metallurgical and fuel-energy base. In contrast to this the socialist states render assistance to the liberated peoples mainly in the formation of industry.

With the assistance of CEMA members and particularly the Soviet Union, the developing countries have commissioned and are creating metallurgical enterprises with a total productivity of over 30 million tons of steel per annum. These include major complexes in India, Algeria, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan and Nigeria.

The socialist states help the development and strengthening of the power industry. The rated capacity of power stations constructed and being constructed with their assistance is over 16 million kilowatts. Power industry projects are being built in Argentina and Iran, Brazil and India, Iraq and Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Syria, Ethiopia and Peru. The power industry equipment of CEMA member countries has earned itself a good reputation in all continents.

The CEMA countries are making a considerable contribution in forming other leading sectors of the economy. They have rendered and are rendering assistance in the construction of 200 machine building and metal working enterprises, 230 petroleum refining and chemical industry enterprises, and 1.120 enterprises in the sphere of light industry, the food industry and agriculture. In all three-fourths of the total sum of credits granted to the young states by the CEMA countries are used for the creation of industrial and power industry projects.

One can judge the significance of this sum from the following fact. According to Indian press reports, enterprises constructed in this country with the Soviet Union's assistance produce as much as 35 percent of steel and as much as 80 percent of metallurgical equipment and account for over half of the petroleum extraction and one-third of petroleum refining.

Another sphere where aid from the CEMA member countries to liberated peoples is growing from year to year is the development of natural resources. Geological prospecting work has been launched in 30 countries with the assistance of the socialist states. An intensive search for oil, gas and various ores is under way. As a rule assistance is also given in mineral extraction.

Agriculture has become an important sphere in cooperation, in particular land reclamation, and the building of irrigation installations. The CEMA member countries are promoting the upsurge of agriculture in Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, Burma, Mali, Algeria, Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, Turkey, Tunisia, and other countries too. The Republic of Cuba is rendering assistance to the People's Republic of Congo in increasing sugar production.

The socialist states pass on advanced technology and technical documentation to the developing countries. This has enabled a number of them to organize the output of powerful steam turbines, excavators, and highly productive tractors and agricultural machinery, to master modern methods of textile production, the transmission of electricity over great distances, continuous steel casting and other technical achievements.

In payment for the assistance rendered, the CEMA member countries receive goods which they need from the developing states. These include nonferrous metal ores, oil and gas, tropical agricultural produce (citrus fruits, tea, cofee, bananas) consumer goods, ferrous and nonferrous metal products, machine-building products and so forth.

Recent years have seen the introduction of many new aspects into the practice of relations between the CEMA countries and the liberated peoples. Cooperation between CEMA partners in the construction of major industrial projects in the states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, for example, has proved its effectiveness and this enables the established socialist division of labor to be utilized rationally. Enterprises are being constructed in India, Iraq, Nigeria and other states under terms whereby equipment, machinery and materials are supplied jointly by the CEMA member countries concerned. One should also number among these new forms the creation of projects on a compensation basis. In this case part of the output produced at enterprises built with CEMA countries' assistance is channeled toward meeting the developing states' domestic market needs and the other part is used as payment for the credits granted. For example Hungary will be supplied with seamless pipes from a plant constructed in India with its help. The Soviet Union receives part of the alumina produced at enterprises in Turkey constructed with its assistance. An increasing number of projects are being constructed under general contract or the "ready and waiting" [pod klyuch] system, which increases cooperation efficiency.

The young states are displaying a great interest in the mechanism of economic operations in CEMA member countries. In recent years contacts have been established and expanded between the planning organs of socialist countries and bodies responsible for running the economy in a number of independent states.

On an increasingly large scale aid is being given to developing countries on a multilateral basis. Their relations with CEMA are being elevated to a new level. Cooperation agreements have been signed between CEMA and Iraq, and between CEMA and Mexico.

CEMA member countries are also helping the young states in resolving cadre problems.

One can judge the scale of this work from the following figures. In the past years over 400,000 workers in developing states have gained qualifications, 40,000 students are studying at present at higher educational establishments in socialist community countries including 2,350 receiving education within the CEMA grants fund. Over the last 10 years higher and secondary specialized educational establishments have produced over 40,000 specialists who are native citizens of the young states. Numerous vocational and technical schools, training centers and higher educational establishments have been built in the developing countries. In Algeria alone, for example, over 50 educational establishments of all grades with places for 20,000 students have been built and are under construction.

The CEMA member countries' internationalist policy is given a high appraisal by the broad public of developing states. The communist and workers parties and the governments of CEMA member countries focus their attention on the deepening of all-round economic relations with young states. It is an important factor in the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NATO MISSILES DECISION, RHODESIAN SITUATION

LD281113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Yuliy Yakhontov "International Review"]

[Excerpt]

To Wreck Dangerous Plans

What is being done in the NATO camp, now that there has been a certain cooling in Washington and Bonn of the rapture caused by the success of their joint efforts in breaking the resistance of their objecting and wavering bloc partners and forcing through the well-known Brussels decisions?

It must said that this topic, as well as the unprecedented program announced by the U.S. President for building up American military strength over many years to come, still remains the focus of keen debate which has developed in Western countries. To mask these dangerous plans the pro-NATO press, politicians and military figures are now shifting appeals for talks to the front of the propaganda stage.

Demagogy and hypocrisy are the only words you can choose to describe these actions. For it was the USSR that proposed immediate talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons without any prior conditions. But the West refused to accept that proposal. Now, having adopted in Brussels a decision which represents an attempt to upset the existing equilibrium of forces, NATO has cut the ground from under such honest and equitable talks and destroyed their very basis. The West's intention is clear--it wants to conduct talks with our country from a position of superiority, "from a position of strength."

The Soviet side has repeatedly and authoritatively stated that anyone still seriously reckoning on conducting talks with the USSR "from a position of strength" can abandon these empty hopes. We will never agree to this or allow anyone to talk to our country in such language. Naturally, we cannot allow the NATO bloc to create a position of military superiority for itself.

Many people--and not only in West Europe--understand that both the Brussels decisions and Carter's militarist program are a direct challenge to the people's will for peace, security and deliverance from the burden of growing military expenditure. This is simply cynical disregard for the vital interests of Europeans and, above all, of those Europeans whose countries belong to the North Atlantic bloc.

"Apart from the serious doubts being entertained by the Netherlands and Denmark," the American newspaper the Boston GLOBE states, "the decision adopted by NATO is also unpopular among influential left forces in Belgium, Italy and even West Germany." Here the press draws attention to the fact that the most active role in realizing the North Atlantic bloc's extremely dangerus plans is allocated to the FRG and the Bundeswehr--heir to the Wermacht, whose armies committed aggression against many European countries and sowed death and destruction across the continent within our generations' memory. The stand taken by certain West German social democrats is perplexing. While voting to turn the FRG first and foremost into a launch site for American missiles, at the same time they are also supposedly voting to make the detente process irreversible and against a return to cold war times.

Incidentally, Carter's military program has also given rise to a serious polemic in the press. The New York TIMES, for example, contrasts Carter's election calls to cut military budgets with his new proposals to increase arms appropriations by almost $20 billion in 1981. West Germany's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU declares that the U.S. President now "stands in the front rank of military-political 'hawks.'"

Some people, it is true, are inclined to justify Carter by maintaining that his new military program is a kind of payoff to senators opposed to SALT II, to insure that they vote for the treaty's ratification. In this connection, as the same New York TIMES writes, J. Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, exclaimed: "How ironic! The SALT treaty has become a pretext for a colossal increase in our defense budget. That is really sad."

It would not be so bad if it were merely sad. But the point is that, together with the Brussels decisions, the West's military preparations represent an assault on the cause of peace. Not for nothing are broad circles of the international public, people of very different social strata and convictions, governments and parliaments of many countries, political parties and mass organizations joining increasingly actively every day the protest movement against NATO's nuclear rearmament and the struggle against a new round of the arms race. Also participating in this struggle are the peoples of neutral European countries, who understand that you must not be indifferent or aloof when there is a powder keg outside your door.

The extraordinary session of the WPC Presidium Bureau which ended in Helsinki 20 December decisively and categorically condemned the NATO decision as a very serious threat to peace, detente and people's future. The WPC urged all peace-loving forces to multiply their actions against the new U.S. missiles in Europe. The NATO decision must not be realized. To counterbalance these sinister plans, the WPC document states, the eighties must be a period of reaching accords on the basis of equal security on practical measures to strengthen trust among peoples and states, and to end and liquidate the arms race. To this end the WPC urged the peoples ot make the coming year, 1980, a year of mass action for military detente. Indeed, it is time to say a resolute "No!" to the dangerous actions of the inspirers of a new arms race.

Rhodesian Compromise

The Rhodesia conference in London's Lancaster House lasted 14 weeks, starting in September. PRAVDA has regularly reported to its readers the way in which the representatives of the Rhodesian "Government," if such it can be called, and the British Conservative Cabinet, who had formed a bloc with each other, maneuvered during those 3.5 months in order at any price to debar the Patriotic Front from participating in the process of settling the crisis. The newspaper has also written about the consistent and principled position taken all the time during the talks by the other side--the delegation of the Patriotic Front--the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people. Then on Friday, 21 December, after the cease-fire terms had finally been agreed, the conference participants signed the final document.

Thus the position of the front, which advocates a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem based on regard for the real situation in the country and for the role and influence of the national liberation movement, has objectively received recognition.

The persistent struggle of the patriots' delegation for the attainment of independence and for the handover of power to Zimbabwe's true master--its 7 million African people--made it possible to secure the well-known result. [paragraph continues]

We see certain flaws and omissions in the text of the cease-fire agreement, but that is not our fault, J. Nkomo, one of the Patriotic Front leaders, declared. The front regards the conference documents just as a compromise, a transitional stage on the way to achieving a comprehensive settlement.

So, the London conference on Rhodesia has ended. However, a fierce political struggle lies ahead inside the country. It was not for nothing that Britain sent Lord Soames to Salisbury as governor even before the talks had ended. He is in charge of the military and police formations which until very recently were conducting punitive operations against the patriots. Of course, he will do all he can to insure that Muzorewa's party and Smith's white colonists have the advantage in the election struggle. Just as it did during the conference, the Patriotic Front will again have to deal with the enemy's combined forces--with London and Salisbury.

It would not be out of place to point out that recent events--the unilateral decisions by Britain, the United States and a number of other countries to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia imposed by the UN Security Council--have aroused a wave of indignation in the world. These actions, as many newspapers point out, are aimed at insuring mass deliveries of weapons to the white settlers' regime, helping the puppet Muzorewa in his election campaign and placing the country's economy under the more rigid control of foreign firms.

The UN General Assembly has condemned these actions in a special resolution, confirming that only the Security Council can rescind its sanctions decision. The international community has declared that it still considers the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front the sole legitimate representative of that country's people and supports its determination to achieve freedom and independence. Furthermore, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of "the Zimbabwe people to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to realize that right with all the means at their disposal."

The end of the week saw a UN Security Council session convened to examine the Rhodesian question. The representatives of the USSR and a number of other countries pointed out in their speeches that under the present conditions the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia is premature and could play into the colonialists' and racists' hands. Nevertheless, taking into consideration Britain's commitment to insure normal conditions for the Zimbabwe people to realize their right to self-determination and independence, the Security Council resolved to lift the sanctions by a majority of votes. The USSR and CSSR delegations abstained from voting on this resolution.

Summing up the present stage of the settlement in Rhodesia, many commentators are predicting not without grounds that the development of events in the country will encounter many difficulties. These include the problem of insuring the Zimbabwe people's genuine independence, the unsolved questions of the future of political prisoners, and the fate of the refugees. Certain Western powers and monopolies have put down too deep roots here. They have a great interest in preserving an obedient neocolonial regime in the south of the continent. But in any case those who gamble on a return to colonial and racist usages and on hegemony over peoples are doomed to failure by the whole course of history.

A complex and tense situation has taken shape in the international arena toward the end of this year. But the USSR still considers it its chief task to struggle for lasting peace and detente and against the designs of aggressive militarist forces. Soviet people believe in the wisdom and will of the peoples and in the reality of the path charted by the all-European conference in 1975.

PRAVDA CITES CARTER ON NEED FOR WORID COMMUNITY TO ACT ON IRAN CRISIS

ID271327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[22 December TASS report: "American-Iranian Conflict"]

[Text] Washington--Speaking in the White House U.S. President J. Carter has announced that he has decided to request the speediest convening of the UN Security Council with a view to introducing international economic sanctions against Iran in accordance with Section 7 of the UN Charter. The Iranian Government must realize, the President stated, that it cannot with impunity disregard the will and law of the international community. The Security Council, he said, must adopt measures to secure the implementation of its decision on Iran's release of the hostages. In the words of J. Carter, the world community must support the legal machinery it has created so that the United Nations and the International Court, as in the past, play their proper role in the settlement of serious conflicts between peoples which pose a threat to peace. The President went on to say that he "cannot imagine a more blatant and serious challenge to the international community." As a result, J. Carter emphasized, the maintenance of peace in this region is at stake.

Ever since the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was invaded and the American diplomats were taken hostage, the President went on, we have utilized all legal means at our disposal to secure their safe and speedy release. We have made it clearly understood right from the outset that the United States prefers a peaceful solution to all the other means available to us in accordance with international law. It is now clear, J. Carter declared, that concrete actions on the part of the international community are essential for the attainment of a peaceful solution.

UPI calls the White House decision "a major [krupneyshaya] escalation" of the U.S. confrontation with Iran.

Tehran--Speaking in Qom Ayatollah Khomeyni stated that if the United States succeeds in securing international economic sactions against Iran, Iran will request other countries to ignore them. We will request that other states satisfy our economic requirements, he said.

Call for 'Repressive Measures'

ID271518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The United States is continuing to intensify pressure on its allies in an attempt to persuade them to take repressive measures against Iran.

As the AP agency reports from Tokyo, quoting representatives of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the United States has requested Japan to support Washington's demand to the UN Security Council to introduce economic sanctions against Iran.

The paper MAINICHI points out that the Japanese Government nevertheless intends to adopt a careful position on this issue bearing in mind the existing relations between Japan and Iran.

'INTENSIVE' MILITARY PREPARATIONS AGAINST IRAN REPORTED

ID271746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York--Under cover of searching for diplomatic and economic measures to put pressure on Iran, the United States is making intensive preparations for a military solution of the Iranian problem.

A high-ranking U.S. military and diplomatic delegation has just returned to Washington from its trip to a number of countries in the Near East and East Africa. Spokesmen of the U.S. State Department have confirmed that Washington's emissaries discussed the possibility of the United States temporarily using airfields and ports of a number of countries friendly with the United States for the purpose of providing for the activities of the quick reaction corps.

Continuing to buildup its military presence, the United States has concentrated large-scale naval forces in the Arabian Sea at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. Twenty-one warships headed by the aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk and Midway are already deployed there. To supplement this armada the Pentagon is urgently transfering the assault nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz with 80 combat aircraft on board and two nuclear missile cruisers from the Mediterranean Sea to the shores of Iran.

Tehran--Qotbzadeh, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, has accused the U.S. Government and the American news media of not responding to Iran's goodwill gestures and has warned that the establishment of an economic blockade of Iran could affect the fate of the hostages.

Dole Urges Naval Blockade

LD271934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] I would like to cite a typical statement attributed to Senator Dole, a Republican. It is typical because across the ocean increasingly often calls are being sounded for a so-called military solution to the Iranian crisis. Senator Dole, after meeting Deputy Secretary of State Christopher, stated that he believes that further inaction, as he put it, by the United States in the American-Iranian conflict was inadmissible. In the opinion of Dole, Washington must speed up the development of events and establish a naval blockade of Iran.

SEARCH FOR MILITARY BASES IN EAST AFRICA, MIDEAST CRITICIZED

IZVESTIYA Article

LD271503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Knocking Together a New Bloc"]

[Text] A high-ranking Pentagon and U.S. State Department delegation headed by R. Murray, deputy assistant secretary for security affairs, has arrived in Somalia.

This military-diplomatic group is touring Near East and African countries with the aim of studying the possibilities of U.S. Armed Forces' using bases and other military installations on the territory of a number of states. Just as they did in their recently complted talks in Kenya, the Washington emissaries are trying to persuade the Somali Government to allow the U.S. Air Force and Navy access to the country's naval and air bases. The New York TIMES points out that in this instance they are as yet talking about one base located on the Gulf of Aden. Access to this base, the newspaper writes, "will allow the United States to support ships and aircraft operating in the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean."

The U.S. press makes no secret of the fact that the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea is directly connected with the Pentagon's creation of "quick reaction forces" intended to perform punitive functions mainly in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. For this purpose, TIME magazine reports, a fleet is being built up consisting of military transport planes and 15 floating bases for housing tanks, artillery and other heavy military equipment.

According to the New York TIMES the United States is fostering the idea of strengthening its military ties with a whole series of Near East and Indian Ocean countries. The U.S. strategists' schemes, the newspaper writes, are connected "with the creation of a new pro-Western alliance to replace the collapsed CENTO military bloc."

Washington's military preparations in the Indian Ocean are arousing the justified indigation of states in this zone. The frantic U.S. search for new military bases in Indian Ocean littoral countries reflects U.S. imperialism's global strategy and its desire to intensify international tension, an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement reads. The document describes it as an attempt to undermine peace.

By building up its military presence in this region, the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA writes, Washington plans to keep national liberation movements constantly in its sights.

The Kenyan newspaper EAST AFRICAN STANDARD points out that the United States is trying to impose its diktat on other countries by intensifying the arms race and employing a "position of strength" policy.

Orlov Article

ID271913 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 27 Dec 79 ID

["In Search of New Beach-Heads"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 27, TASS--TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Although the military-political delegation of high-ranking Pentagon and U.S. State Department representatives which visited several days ago Middle East and east African countries has not yet, judging by the official statement by the State Department, presented its report and recommendations to the administration, the U.S. press is rather outspoken, if not cynical, in discussing the rather specific plans to expand the military beach-heads in these areas of the world. The Defence Department, today's New York TIMES says, has embarked on a search for a place to deploy a U.S. military base in the Middle East.

This base will be used by the "quick reaction corps" as well as by the U.S. Air Force and Navy deployed in the area. In the design of the Pentagon, the newspaper specifies, it will be used if need be, as a beach-head for the U.S. intervention to protect U.S. interests, including, among others, the protection of the oilfields and oil transportation routes in the Persian Gulf area.

The military-political delegation from Washington headed by Assistant Defence Secretary on International Security Affairs R. Murray and Director of Politico-Military Affairs of the State Department R. Bartholomew has taken a keen interest in the areas of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Even before the delegation's trip, the press reported that Washington was elaborating plans providing for a substantially more active U.S. role in the region. One expects a sharp increase in the U.S. naval might, among others, by creating a new 5th U.S. fleet with the Indian Ocean as the area of permanent stationing and the chief base being Diego Garcia Island which has mooring facilities even for aircraft carriers and where landing strips are being modernised to receive B-52 bombers. An active role in the operations in the Arab countries planned by the Pentagon is assigned to Israel which possesses the most advanced military machine in the area.

The expected Israeli-Egyptian military alliance is called upon to further strengthen this machine which will practically be put at the disposal of the United States.

The press has also carried reports on plans of the Pentagon to use the base on the Masira Island which belongs to Oman. According to the same sources, the Pentagon would very much like to set up a military naval base in the principality of Dubai which is part of the United Arab Emirates. Also discussed was the idea to use the South African base in Simonstown (Republic of South Africa).

The high-ranking Washington delegation was supposed to lay the groundwork for the deployment of the "quick reaction force" called upon to carry out the function of reprisals above all in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. In other words, the quick reaction corps must serve as the instrument of direct U.S. interference in the affairs of the Arab states, a vehicle for neocolonialist expansion of U.S. monopolies.

The world is becoming witness to how Washington is again donning the uniform of the world policeman dreaming of dictating in the spirit of hegemonism its will to other countries and peoples. However, these dreams and real steps to make them come true are diametrically opposed to the interests of those countries and peoples who hold dear their freedom and independence won in an unremitting and protracted struggle. The peoples of these countries have enough strength to counteract the alien diktat.

KRASNAYA AVEZDA SEES U.S. PURSUING 'MILITARIST POLICY' IN FUTURE

LD271517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev: "From Positions of Hegemonism"]

[Text] Only 3 years ago J. Carter, at that time a U.S. Presidential candidate, spoke out very decisively in his election program against the unrestrained growth of military spending and promised to reduce the Pentagon's budget by $5-7 billion. He demonstrated here that such a reduction would in no way reduce the nation's defense strength or violate U.S. commitments to its allies. He made many speeches criticizing the former White House bosses, who had entrusted the United States with the functions of a world policeman and provided alluring assurances that Washington would no longer commit armed interference in the internal affairs of other states and would strive for detente and international cooperation.

The subsequent years have shown that those promises were the purest demagogy and speculation on the antiwar sentiments which were widespread amdng the American people, particularly after the shameful failure of the bloody U.S. aggression in Vietnam. The grim lessons which history has taught the United States have done it no good, however. Once Carter found himself in the White House, he not only failed to cut Pentagon spending but, on the contrary, appreciably increased it. [paragraph continues]

At the same time the United States secured from its NATO allies a commitment to increase military appropriations by no less than 3 percent a year and the adoption of the long-term program drafted in Washington for a further buildup of arms and armed forces. The foreign policy course of the American ruling circles was growing increasingly tough. The global policy of strength was being reborn on a new basis and readiness for military interference in various parts of the world was being displayed increasingly frequently. The U.S. desire to return to the role of world policeman was clearly apparent.

Z. Brzezinski provided the "theoretical substantiation" for this political course. He spoke of Washington's "strategic responsibility" not only for the Western Hemisphere, which the United States has long considered its own private domain, but also for three other "vitally important strategic zones"--West Europe, the Near East and the Far East. Brzezinski expressed in concentrated form the viewpoint of the American ruling circles that the United States remains the state which ought to control mankind's destiny. The U.S. leading role, or to put it more simply, its hegemonist aspirations must be backed by military might. By relying on this might and acting "from a position of strength," Washington believes it will be possible to hold back the onslaught of change in the modern world, to undermine the national liberation movement, to put political pressure on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to win one-sided concessions from them.

The aggressive and hegemonist U.S. policy has received fullest expression in the so-called "5-year defense program" expounded by J. Carter last week. It is significant that the President timed his speech for 12 December, the day NATO adopted the decision to deploy medium-range American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe. This decision creates a new military-political and strategic situation on the continent and turns the peoples of this region into U.S. hostages. It is also significant that the program for sharply expanding militarist preparations, further increasing military spending and stepping up the arms race was presented to the Business Council meeting in the White House. Heads of the major monopoly associations as well as the Pentagon's higher ranks, that is, the leadership of the U.S. military-industrial complex, were invited to familiarize themselves with the program.

Carter's speech and the statement on the chief aspects of the new military program which Defense Secretary H. Brown made the next day in the Senate Armed Services Committee set forth in an undisguised, cynical form the militarist policy which the United States intends to follow in the coming years. It is a policy of undermining the relaxation of international tension, intensifying confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and military interference in variousparts of the globe.

On the spurious pretext of "defending national interests" the policy of building up military strength is proclaimed the "cornerstone" of American policy. The election promises to reduce military spending have been forgotten. J. Carter now intends to increase the Pentagon budget by no less than 4.5 percent a year or even more. In 1981 alone the Pentagon budget is to increase almost $30 billion compared with 1980 and reach almost $160 billion and by 1985, according to the lowest estimates, $350 billion. Over the entire 5-year period, the CHIRSTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, it could well total $1 trillion!

It is hard to grasp the size of this truly astronomic sum. However, the White House has already accounted for it almost down to the last cent, having outlined a wide range of measures to expand militarist preparations. You can see for yourself how dangerous these are for the cause of peace by familiarizing yourself with just a few of them.

Carter emphasized that his program provides for the modernization of all elements of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces. It includes the accelerated creation of cruise missiles for bombers, the new MX ICBM and the Trident submarine system--a new generation of nuclear-powered submarines carrying similarly named long-range ballistic missiles. All this, according to the President, will insure the U.S. "capability to increase escalation to massive destruction of cities and industrial targets," as well as military targets and enemy "centers of political power" in the event of war.

Other branches of the armed forces are also to undergo substantial modernizations and rearming. It is proposed to broaden the combat potential of the U.S. Navy in order to insure, as H. Brown put it, that it "remains the strongest on the seas and oceans." To this end it is planned to build almost 100 new ships (twice as many as previously planned), primarily missile ships but also nuclear-powered submarines and nuclear-powered aircraft carriers. In all, BUSINESS WEEK magazine writes, the Pentagon intends to increase the number of attack submarines in service with the navy to 90, and the number of surface ships to 600.

The American program devotes great attention to the quick deployment forces or, as they are also called, "quick reaction" forces. As is known, the United States has just adopted a decision to set up a combined task group at Fort McDill Airbase in Florida which will plan and prepare operations for these forces--one of the main instruments for carrying out the police functions assumed by the United States. They could include ground force units and formations up to corps strength, as well as naval and air forces. At the same time it is planned to deploy in regions remote from the United States ships with heavy equipment and supplies for three marine brigades. Troops are to be airlifted to these regions. For this purpose it is planned to create an armada of heavy transport aircraft, which would be capable of transferring personnel and equipment including tanks, over intercontinental distances.

Measures are being taken in parallel to create new military bases in particularly important strategic areas which would allow the United States to react quickly to "crisis situations." In particular, at the moment a group of high-ranking Pentagon and State Department officials are conducting talks in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen and Somalia on the possibility of the American Navy and Air Force using bases and other military installations in these countries. At the same time the Pentagon is studying possibilities of using military bases in Jordan, Egypt and Morocco. Apart from this, as the New York TIMES reported, it is intended to form a special U.S. command for the Persian Gulf and Near East region.

As far as ground forces are concerned, the Pentagon is beginning to implement major measures for modernizing their arms, primarily in Europe. The arsenal of tanks is being reinforced, the firepower and mobility of formations and units are being increased and at bases in Western Europe they are augmenting the stocks of heavy equipment and weapons for troops transferred from the other side of the Atlantic in the event of crisis or conflict. [paragraph continues]

Especially dangerous for the peoples of Europe and of the whole world is the transformation of the FRG, Britain and Italy into launchpads for American Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles targeted on the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries. The decision on this which Washington has imposed against the will of the West European countries' peoples serves as new confirmation of the hegemonist U.S. role in the North Atlantic bloc.

Major measures are being undertaken to extend the combat capabilities of all types of aircraft. The B-52 strategic bombers, which in 1982 will be fitted with cruise missiles, are being modernized. At the same time, work is continuing on the B-1 airplane which the Pentagon considers the most suitable for this purpose. It is intended to deploy 30 B-52 bombers with the new modifications at bases in Western Europe initially. It is proposed to reinforce the tactical air forces over 5 years with almost 2,000 new fighters, primarily F-14 F-16, and with A-10 attack aircraft and to augment the number of air force wings thus increasing the possibility of maneuvering aircraft from one theater to another.

Such in its broadest features is the dangerous content of Washington's proclaimed program, unprecedented in scope, for building up all branches of the armed forces and all types of arms for many years ahead. Its elaboration is being accomplished by a noisy anti-Soviet campaign, greatly reminiscent of the worst years of the cold war. Its point is clear--to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations, to slander the USSR's policy, to place in a false light the Soviet Union's measures for strengthening its defense capability, and on this basis to substantiate the need for a new round in the feverish arms race.

Making a general assessment of the plans to build up the U.S. militarist efforts, H. Brown declared: "This resolute new program attests to the choice which the administration is making." Yes, the White House's choice is obvious. It is setting the task of creating for the United States a position of superior military strength and dictating its will to the peoples.

At the same time J. Carter's militarist and hegemonist policy represents an attempt to do business with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength" and on American terms. A vain purpose. The USSR has never allowed and will never allow anyone to address it in such language. The Soviet Union cannot allow the United States and the other NATO countries to create positions of military superiority for themselves. Our country is struggling resolutely, as before, against the designs of aggressive militarist forces and for lasting peace and detente. The USSR has never sought to pursue "brinkmanship" but has always considered its rightest duty to lie in insuring its own security. It has always fulfilled that duty.

IZVESTIYA ALLEGES CIA INVOLVED IN TRAINING AFGHAN INSURGENTS

LD280931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "They Are Interfering"]

[Text] Washington--The United States is stepping up interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, supporting the insurgents who are waging an armed struggle against this country's legitimate government. This is the conclusion reached by journalist (K. Idzh) in an article published in the latest issue of the magazine COUNTERSPY.

Stressing Afghanistan's strategic significance in Washington's strategic plans in the Near East and South Asia, (K.Idzh) writes: It would of course be an illusion to suppose that the United States supports the principle "hands off Afghanistan". [paragraph continues]

Reports which have appeared in the press are evidence of the reverse: that the CIA is directly involved in training the Afghan insurgents in their camps in Pakistan, and maintains contacts with them in Afghanistan. CIA agents are operating in the Afghan-Pakistani border region in particular under the cover an an agency to combat narcotics traffic and the U.S. "Asia Foundation" organization.

The author of the article reports that the two leaders of the Afghan insurgents are virtually U.S. citizens. One of them visited the U.S. State Department at the beginning of March this year, on the very eve of the revolt in the Afghan city of Herat, seeking U.S. support. He had a lengthy conversation with R. Lorton [the State Department official] responsible for Afghanistan and other State Department staff and also representatives of Senators F. Church and J. Javits. R. Lorton later refused to say whether he had discussed the question of supplying arms to the Afghan insurgents.

There is no doubt, the article says, that the Afghan mutineers have their strong points at camps on Pakistani territory and they are allowed to cross the border freely. They are trained in these camps.

(K. Idzh) also points to active support for the Afghan insurgents from the Chinese. He cites a report from the CANADA MAGAZINE to the effect that agents of the U.S. agency to combat narcotics traffic discovered the presence of Chinese in Pakistan close to the border with Afghanistan. Thus the article says, one of Pakistan's most dangerous and most carefully guarded secrets was disclosed: the presence on its territory of Chinese Army officers and instructors who are training and equipping the Afghan insurgents.

The author recalls that during its visit to Pakistan this spring a high-ranking Chinese military delegation headed by Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Chinese Air Force, visited the Pakistani-Afghan border region. He also cites a Japanese press report from which it is clear that training camps for the Afghan insurgents have also been established in the Chinese province of Xinjiang.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI'S MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

'American Might', Iran

ID281354 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Dec 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Christmas season in the West is a time of rest, meditation and naturally, prayer. During this Christmas season they seem to have a (?deity) that is not quite new but is very popular again all of a sudden. Its name is American might. This Christmas season they're speaking of the American might on the banks of the Potomac as if Christ himself has appeared in the world with a sermon of strength and American strength at that.

The political prayers are said outside the church, naturally. For example, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, has chosen for the purpose the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. In a lengthy interview he has prayed to the American might and extolled it as the guiding star that will point to the American Government the path during the eighties. In this prayer, terminology of a former professor is combined with an aggressiveness of a general who sees a challenge and more often a threat everywhere. Here are a few samples of Mr Brzezinski's terminology.

In the opinion of this former professor, the geostrategic position of the United States has been shaken because the Eurocentric era in world affairs is over. Now, about challenges and threats. The first challenge and threat, it is easy to guess, comes to America from opponents who have improved their position and have acquired an opportunity to act on a global scale. Well, that implies the Soviet Union, naturally. As for the second threat, it has appeared in view of the sudden arrival on the world scene of Asian, African and Latin American countries. The world "sudden" aptly reveals Washington's snobbery toward the countries of these three continents. America has been regarding them as free sources of raw materials and not as equal participants in international life.

Now about the American might and the events in Iran, which Mr Brzezinski also mentions. Indeed, the whole story of the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran is rather deplorable from the angle of international law and rather painful for the insulted national consciousness of the Americans who are concerned about the fate of their countrymen. One can understand and share that concern, but let's be frank and fearlessly ask a few questions even in this situation when passions are running high in America. Isn't there an element of a purposeful whipping up of the passions (?also) within an atmosphere of anger and emotional blindness to prepare the ground for a new sharp turn by the United States toward greater militarization and higher aggressiveness? Is it not likely that in this atmosphere of national psychosis the former supporters of a war until total victory in Vietnam would like to take revenge for their obvious political and psychological defeat, to place an international American policeman on the world scene as this policeman is flourishing its club threateningly in all directions and is fast drawing his guns? Against this background we can see Zbigniew Brzezinski kneeling at the altar with his prayers about the American might and singing hymns to it.

But why does he link the American might with stability in those two thirds of the world that have suddenly awakened? It seems that in the ecstasy of prayer the presidential adviser has forgotten that exactly the Iranian example which has inspired his hymn singing shows the contrary. American might. Ask about it the former Iranian monarch who with such difficulty has found asylum, and not a permanent one at that on the small Panamanian island of Contadora lacking in comforts. Looking back, the shah can confirm that the road to his fall and the general hatred against him in his own country started with the American might or to be more accurate, with his policy of clinging to this might despite the national interests of his country and against the will of his people. The more American arms he pumped into Iran, both modern and expensive arms, the more he stood for stability among his American patrons. Yes, stability, although today, as applied to Reza Pahlavi, this word can only produce a smile. That was the same formula of linking American might with stability as the cause and effect that Mr Brzezinski is advertizing now. The result of using the formula was an eruption of the Iranian volcano. The shah has found himself stranded on the Contadora Island as a result of that eruption and one of the stones that's broken away from the crater of the volcano has crushed the American Embassy in Tehran. In short, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and not only he, is recommending as a medicine something that causes and worsens the disease.

U.S. 'Haughtiness'

LD261419 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has given the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT a lenghty interview dealing with various aspects of U.S. foreign policy.

In his statements, the U.S. Presidential assistant calls for adherence to the policy of force all over the world. This is directed in particular at the developing countries against which Washington continues to suggest the use of the well-known colonialist gunboat policy.

Regarding the Middle East, the U.S. Presidential assistant expresses a so-called unique idea: The Israeli-Arab conflict which has been going on for nearly 30 years does not, according to him, assume such a great importance. These are Brzezinski's true words. He adds: It is time this conflict is pushed aside. Why, I wonder? It has become evident that the reason for this lies in the fact that Brzezinski holds the opinion that the Israeli-Arab conflict is not so ominous, nor does it present so much danger to the Middle East region, when compared with other internal and external threats.

The U.S. presidential assistant lies when he pretends to be a person who is calling for the security of the Middle East. In the same statement to the U.S. magazine, Brzezinski stresses more than once the need to defend vital U.S. interests in the Middle East--especially oil interests--by military force.

Brzezinski's words demonstrate Washington's haughtiness and also its disregard for the vital national interests and rights of many peoples, in the first place those of the suffering Palestinian people and all the other Arab peoples. It is common knowledge that it is these peoples themselves who have a real interest in justly and quickly settling the Middle East conflict which has brought and continues to bring upon the Arabs endless tragedies and pain, and to the Palestinian people injustice and humiliation. But all these sufferings by the Arabs cannot at all be compared, according to the U.S. presidential assistant, with the dangers to which the greedy imperialist interests of the mighty overseas monopolies might be exposed, including the Pentagon's aggressive strategic plans. This is Zbigniew Brzezinski's logic which enjoys an ever-increasing influence over U.S. external policy and the implementation of this policy in both the (?comprehensive) and regional fields.

IGOR ALEKSANDROV SEES 'CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE' IN AMERICA

LD271206 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Most Americans await the new year with pessimism. This is the conclusion the ASSOCIATED PRESS arrived at, analyzing the findings of a poll conducted together with NBC television company. More from our news analyst Igor Aleksandrov and this is what he writes:

I believe that the poll findings show changes in public sentiments. For two centuries the Americans have regarded themselves as a nation of optimistic people. They looked into the future with hope and confidence, believing that it would be better than the present or past. But lately public opinion polls have been showing a different picture. A growing number of Americans view the future with alarm and misgivings. Even now, at Christmas time, the seasonal joy couldn't block out the feeling of concern for the future. These feelings of alarm and pessimism are deep rooted. Americans can see that their country--the most highly advanced nation economically in the whole world--has found itself in a deadlock and has failed to find a way of its grave economic difficulties. The most important economic and social problems remain unresolved for years and become chronic.

For example, unemployment at a level of more than 6 million jobless is now chronic. Inflation is also chronic, and stands at a level of 13-14 percent this year. Also chronic is the problem of the expensive public health system, of the lack of a system of medical care for all Americans. Many other unsolved social problems besetting Americans are chronic, too. In these conditions, it's easy to see why so many Americans believe today that the new year holds little in store for them. These economic and social problems are worsened by a crisis of confidence. Having come into office early in 1977, the new administration proclaimed restoration of confidence between the people who govern and those they govern as a top priority. Quite a few speeches and statements were made on this score. But, as President Carter admitted last July, the crisis of confidence continues. It has even worsened in the past few months.

There is nothing surprising about that. The main reason for the crisis of confidence today is the same it was 15 years ago when an American journalist, David Wise, first introduced the expression in American political vocabulary. The reason is a gap between Washington's words and deeds. Working to get into the White House, the Democrats promised to drastically change the taxation system which was called a national disgrace. They promised accessible medical care for all Americans and so on. Three years later these election promises are still only on paper, but the current administration has departed most seriously and significantly from its election pledges on the issue of military spending. Instead of reducing the spending, it has forced it up. This line not only increases international tensions; it also brings new great hardships for the economy and the public of the United States.

The 5-year military program announced a few days ago was a poor Christmas gift for the Americans. It means that the administration has decided--on the problem of national priorities--in favor of the military-industrial complex and to the detriment of social programs in which most Americans are vitally interested. The growth in military appropriations from $82 billion in 1975 to $141 billion in 1980 and their actual increase by 5 percent in the coming year above the inflation level means not only a sharp cut in the social spending: The rise in military expenditure is bound to make the current recession deeper and more protracted. It worsens the problem of unemployment because investment in the military field creates much fewer jobs than those in civilian enterprises. Finally, the arms race will undermine still more the position of the dollar and will whip up inflation.

The current trend for militarization of the budget and of the economy can be explained by two factors: First, there is the powerful pressure from the military-industrial complex to which this trend promises new billions of dollars in profits. Second, there is the desire of certain quarters in Washington to revive the policy of world hegemony. Relaxation of tension achieved so far and the hopes of the Americans for stronger trust and peaceful coexistence of countries on a world scale are sacrificed to suit this adventuristic policy. This trend brings no rosy prospect either for the Americans themselves, or for their country's international standing, or for the cause of peace. Hence, the mood of pessimism among the Americans as indicated by public opinion polls.

REPORTAGE ON 27 DECEMBER COUP IN AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Statement

LD271957 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1945 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 27 December, TASS--Kabul Radio today transmitted the following address by Babrak Karmal on behalf of and on the instructions of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Much-suffering compatriots, soldiers, officers, workers, youths, the intelligentsia, peasants, virtuous clergy, believers, honorable Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims, heroic men and women of our country, craftsmen, merchants and representatives of national capital, glorious tribes, ethnic groups and nationalities of Afghanistan: Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazarahs, Uzbeks, Turkomans, Baluchis, Nuristanis and other compatriots, who up to the present have been subjected to intolerable violence and torture by the bloody apparatus of Hafizollah Amin and his minions, these agents of American imperialism! Unite in the name of the freedom, honor and conscience of the homeland!

At last after harsh sufferings and torments the day of freedom and rebirth of all the fraternal peoples of Afghanistan has arrived. Today the torture machine of Amin and his minions--the savage butchers, usurpers and killers of tens of thousands of our compatriots--fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, children and old men--has been broken.

This bloodthirsty machine is collapsing right down to the last screw. Today the real freedom of all the people of Afghanistan has been realized under the true national and liberating banner of the great April revolution. The great April revolution which occurred by the unbreakable will of the heroic Afghan people, as well as the aid of the victorious uprising of the Revolutionary Army of Afghanistan, on a wide front with all the national and democratic elements and forces of the country under the leadership of the single and united party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has emerged into a new stage.

The bastions of despotism of the bloody dynasty of Amin and his followers, these guard dogs of Sardars Nadir Shah, Zahir Shah, Daud Shah, and mercenaries of world imperialism led by American imperialism have been destroyed.

Of those bastions, not a stone remains. The last remnants of the citadel of ethnic and social oppression in our beloved homeland are crumbling.

The Central Committee of the United People's Democratic Party and Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan proclaims true people's power and congratulates all our compatriots on this event for all to hear, with firm confidence and faith in the rightness of its cause and with feelings of national pride and patriotic conscience and declares that the defense of the gains of the great April revolution and the defense of the homeland and of its national independence and sovereignty is not only the sacred duty of the party and of our revolutionary state, but also the sacred duty of the whole people of Afghanistan.

Fellow countrymen, heroic friends and comrades! With pure and patriotic thoughts we have once again raised the banner of national holy war, the banner of the great April revolution! Our holy war is a great a just war of the Afghan people for true democratic justice, for respect for the holy Islamic religion, for respect for our family, national and ethnic traditions, for implementation of the aims of the glorious April revolution, for its development, for peace and freedom, for independence and democracy, progress and prosperity, equality and brotherhood, justice and happiness for all the fraternal peoples of Afghanistan. This is our war for the just cause.

Dear compatriots! Wherever you may be, fight bravely and selflessly with united efforts against internal and external enemies, enemies of the conscience and honor of the nation and the homeland. Courageously and valorously defend your fighting party and revolutionary council.

Compatriots! Forward along the path of total liquidation of usurpers, imposters, exploiters and saboteurs!

Death to the bloodthirsty oppressors the Nadirs and Amins!

Death to black reaction and grasping imperialism!

Friends and comrades! Under the banner of the great April revolution, forward along the path of total unity of all national and progressive forces, to the definitive victory of the national-democratic anti-feudal anti-imperialist revolution, for the creation of a new proud, free and independent Afghanistan!

Whatever means the bloody enemies of our freedom and independence might resort to, victory will go to our people!

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2100 GMT on 27 December carries the following report on Karmal's address: "On 27 December Kabul Radio broadcast an address by Babrak Karmal on behalf of and at the request of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The speech is addressed to all strata of the population and to all nationalities in the country. It says that the antipeople and dictatorial regime of Hafizollah Amin has been eliminated. Karmal confirmed loyalty to the ideals of the revolution of April 1978 and said that the state will come out for true democratic justice, respect for national traditions and religion, and for progress, well-being, equality and fraternity of all peoples of Afghanistan. Our people, said Babrak Karmal, in the future will continue to favor peace, freedom, independence and democracy. He called on all compatriots to rally around the line of final victory of the April revolution."]

Hafizollah Amin Executed

LD280830 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 28, TASS--Speaking over Radio Kabul on behalf and on the instruction of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal has said that the April revolution has entered a new stage. The bloody clique of Hafizollah Amin and his flunkies, agents of American imperialism, has been overthrown.

Radio Kabul has broadcast that Hafizollah Amin was found guilty of crimes against the Afghan people and executed by the sentence of the revolutionary court.

Proclaimed in the country has been a really people's power which will be fighting for the final victory of the national-democratic, anti-feudal, anti-imperialist revolution, for establishment of a free, independent Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal has been elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council.

The Revolutionary Council includes Asadullah Sarwari, (vice-president of the council), Brigadier General Abdul Qadir, Gol Aqa, Lieutenant-Colonel Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, Nur Muhammed Nur, Sultan Ali Keshtmand.

The names of the other members of the Revolutionary Council will be announced later.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 28 December reports: "DPA and UPI news agencies, quoting Kabul Radio, have reported that Hafizollah Amin has been brought before a revolutionary tribunal. He was found guilty of crimes against the Afghan people and sentenced to death. The sentence has been carried out."]

Government Formation

LD281134 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 28, TASS--Kabul Radio reported that a new government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been formed with Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister Babrak Karmal at its head.

The government includes; Asadullah Sarwari--deputy prime minister; Sultan Ali Keshtmand--deputy prime minister and minister of planning; Mohammad Rafia--national defence minister; Shah Mohammad Dost--foreign minister; Abdul Vakil--finance minister; Sa'id Mohammad Gulabozqi--minister of the interior; Anahita [as received]--education minister; Sherjan Mazdoor [Yar]--minister of transport; Mohammad Khan Jalala--minister of trade; and Faiz Mohammad--minister for the affairs of borders.

The radio noted that additional appointments in the government and the Revolutionary Council will be announced later.

The broadcast pointed out that Babrak Karmal has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

USSR MEETS AFGHAN 'REQUEST' FOR AID

LD281028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul Radio today broadcast a statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It says:

The Government of Afghanistan, taking into consideration the continuing and widening interference and provocation of the country's external enemies and in order to defend the gains of the April revolution, territorial integrity and national independence, and to maintain peace and security, and basing itself on the treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation of 5 December 1978, has appealed to the USSR with an urgent request to provide immediate political, moral and economic aid, including military aid.

The Government of the Soviet Union has met the request of Afghanistan.

AMBASSADOR TO FRG EXPLAINS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD281132 Hamburg DPA in German 1103 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government follows developments in Afghanistan with great concern. As government spokesman Boelling told a press conference in Bonn today, the Federal Government has made this clear to Semenov, Soviet ambassador to Bonn, who explained the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Boelling said that the information must be regarded as serious and grave, and a statement would be made in due course. The Federal Government will discuss the situation with its allies. Semenov based the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan on Article 51 of the UN Charter (right of self-defense) and on the friendship treaty between the two countries.

According to Boelling the USSR has evidently conveyed its statement on the events to other governments through diplomatic channels. The government spokesman stressed that the entry and employment of foreign troops was an extremely serious matter. It raised fundamental questions on international relations.

According to informed quarters Semenov's explanation was contained in a Soviet Government note to the Federal Government. Semenov did not call at the Foreign Ministry but at the Federal Chancellor's Office, where he talked with Berno von Staden who is in charge of foreign and security policy questions.

The (Bonn) Foreign Ministry has stated that it is in contact with the German Embassy in Kabul. By noon today there were no indications of Germans in Afghanistan having come to any harm. According to Foreign Ministry data there are about 150 German nationals in Afghanistan, among them many employees of German firms and their families. The German colony also includes many children of a German school which is now closed for vacation. The Federal Government advised members of the families of Germans working in Afghanistan to return home some time ago.

In reply to the question why Semenov had called at the Federal Chancellor's Office instead of the Foreign Ministry, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said that the ambassador had been instructed to inform the chancellor.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

LD281109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 19 December V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin R.M. Paktin, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union, and had a friendly talk with him.

LATE REPORT: SESSION OF PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HELD

LD281534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1509 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 28 December, TASS--A session was held today of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], Kabul Radio reported. Babrak Karmal has been unanimously elected general secretary of the Central Committee.

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA has examined and affirmed the basic directions for the internal and external policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The radio has also broadcast a report on the formation of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council. Babrak Karmal has become chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Asadullah Sarwari and Sultan Ali Keshtmand his deputies.

The Revolutionary Council's Presidium also included Nur Muhammed Nur, General Abdul Qadir, Lt Col Gol Aqa and Lt Col Aslam Watanjar.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO BABRAK KARMAL

LD281618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

["Congratulations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 December, TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"I heartily congratulate you, it states, on being elected as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and to the senior state positions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"On behalf of the Soviet leadership and myself personally I wish you great successes in all your diverse activity for the good of the friendly Afghan people. I am sure that in the present conditions the Afghan people will succeed in defending the gains of the April Revolution, the sovereignty, independence and national dignity of the new Afghanistan."

CPSU CULTURE DEPARTMENT DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

LD261328 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 25 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In line with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], a delegation of CPSU workers led by Belyayev, deputy chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Yugoslavia from 18 to 25 December. The delegation acquainted itself with the work of the organizations of the LCY in the sphere of culture. Members of the delegation had talks at the LCY Central Committee and visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The delegation was received by Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES POLISH PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION

LD241627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of PZPR party workers headed by Z. Oleniak, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Letters and Inspection Department [as published], was in the Soviet Union 10 through 15 December in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of work with working people's letters and receiving citizens.

The Polish comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Letters section, Ivanovskiy Obkom, Moscow's Zhdanovskiy Raykom and Domodedovo Gorkom and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises in the capital and in Moskovaksya and Ivanovskaya oblasts.

On 13 December K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the PZPR delegation and had warm, friendly talks with it, which were attended by B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department, and J. Szyszko, Polish charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES CPCZ WORK ON LIGHT, FOOD INDUSTRY

LD241629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by F.I. Mochalin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department, was in the CSSR 10 through 15 December in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ. It familiarized itself with the CPCZ's experience of leading the development of light and food industry.

The delegation was received by M. Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, and by J. Hamar, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

IRAN REPORTEDLY TO RELEASE THREE HOSTAGES BEFORE 1 JAN

ID271516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] A correspondent of the AP agency, quoting the Kuwait paper AL-HADAF reports that the Government of Iran has decided to release three American hostages being held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The paper says that they will be released before 1 January.

The correspondent notes that all the hostages are of non-American origin. One of them is a Mexican, the second an Indian and the third a Portuguese.

The news about this was first received from diplomats in Tehran. The decision of the Iranian Government to release three hostages was stated by the Deputy Foreign Minister Kamal Kharazi.

The correspondent reports that in the near future a special delegation headed by Kharazi will visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman to establish closer contacts and understanding between Iran and those countries.

MONTASERI REPORTS ON TRIAL OF U.S. HOSTAGES IN IRAN

ID271825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev and Yegeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] Like always we are receiving many dispatches on events in Iran and on the crisis in Iran-U.S. relations.

Tehran--The PARS AGENCY reports that one of the leaders of the country, Ayatollah Montaseri, has visited the American hostages. After the visit he stated that the people of his country will try the American Government for crimes committed against Iran. If the hostages, the ayatollah said, have done nothing bad, they will be present at the trial as witnesses.

The Iranian press reports that the Islamic Revolutionary Council intends to hold talks with the students, who are holding the hostages, concerning the subsequent fate of the U.S. Embassy personnel.

QOTBZADEH ON TRIAL OF HOSTAGES; MACBRIDE ON TRIBUNAL

ID272129 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 27, TASS--TASS correspondent reports:

Tehran--Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh accused the U S. administration and mass media of not responding to the good-will gestures from Iran, warning that the imposition of an economic blockade against Iran may affect the fate of the hostages. The relations between our countries, he noted in an interview to the ABC radio and television company will not improve until Washington lifts its pressure on Iran.

Member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Beheshti said at a press conference here that the U.S. hostages will be released without trial only when "we are satisfied that we do not need them for testifying in the court."

Washington--The newspaper Washington POST has published an article exposing the [words indistinct] The United States defends the shah of Iran. In the words of the newspaper, J. Carter's administration knowingly decided to grant the shah the permission to enter the United States despite the numerous warnings about possible reactions from Iran including the take over of U.S. hostages.

The chief trustees of the deposed shah, writes Anderson, the financial magnate D. Rockefeller and former State Secretary Henry Kissinger, in persuading the administration of the need for such a step laid stress on the "moral commitments" to a loyal ally. However, the author points out, it is not a matter of morals but rather the fabulous wealth of the shah from which Rockefeller and Kissinger have greatly profited themselves.

If the shah were a penniless tyrant who fled the warth of his people in a shirt, the newspaper writes, Rockefeller and Kissinger would have hardly accorded him a red-carpet treatment. However, the former Iranian monarch had left his country as a multimillionaire rather than a pariah, Rockefeller and Kissinger surrounded him with a solicitous care, assuming the role of his personal advisers on financial matters, looking for the best ways to apply his plundered wealth. Under (?strong) pressure from the "Rockefeller group," President Carter consented to the shah's entry to the United States despite the numerous warnings about the possible implications of this step, the Washington POST says.

Paris--In an interview to the newspaper LE MATIN the prominent Irish scholar and public figure Sean MacBride spoke out in favour of setting up an international commission to investigate the crimes committed by the Iranian shah and his regime. The work of such a commission, he said, might result in the submission to the United Nations of a request to set up an international tribunal to try the shah. In MacBride's opinion, it would also be in order to set up yet another commission to study the question of returning to Iran the wealth plundered and expatriated by the shah.

IRAN ' READY TO DEFEND INDEPENDENCE' U.S. RESPONSIBILITY

LD271536 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In Iran, a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, the Ayatollah Beheshti, has confirmed his country's readiness to defend its independence. Speaking at a press conference he denounced the United States for interfering in Iran's affairs. Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh held the United States responsible for the present crisis in the Iranian-American relations. In an interview for the American Broadcasting Corporation, he spoke of the serious consequences of the United States' actions to introduce an economic blockade of Iran. News agencies report that Washington continues to escalate military preparations in the Persian Gulf in order to take tough measures against Iran. Evaluating the situation, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, urged the nation to be ready to defend itself.

IRANIAN DEFIANCE IN FACE OF THREATS OF BLOCKADE

BK271426 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 27 Dec 79 BK

[Text] A member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran, Ayatollah Beheshti, has reiterated his country's determination to protect its independence. Addressing a press conference, he denounced America for intervening in the internal affairs of Iran.

Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has also held America responsible for the present crisis in Iran-U.S. relations. In an interview with the American radio-TV company, ABC, he warned that serious consequences might follow American moves for an economic blockade of Iran. According to news agency reports, Washington is increasing its war preparedness in the Persian Gulf area to take severe steps against Iran. The Iranian leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, reviewing the present situation, has appealed to the people to remain ready to protect the country.

[The above item was carried by Moscow in Bengali at 1100 and 1300 GMT on 27 Dec and Moscow in Urdu at 1300 GMT on 27 Dec.]

GREECE DENIES U.S. USE OF TRANSMITTER FOR IRAN NEWSCASTS

ID251828 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Dec 79 ID

[Excerpt] In Greece, the government has turned down a request from the U.S. administration to add a new frequency for the Voice of America transmitter operating on Greek soil. Vladislav Drobkov, a correspondent for the national Soviet daily PRAVDA, supplies details: The regional office of the Voice of America in Greece still operates through the Greek-American agreement on its operation expired several months ago and has not been prolonged. The local press says it broadcast programs in the languages of the Middle East and Central Asia, including the languages of the Soviet Central Asian nations. From the office in Greece the Voice of America conducts programs beamed to Iran. It has been said that the mounting anti-Iranian campaign has forced the United States to press for increasing Voice of America programs from Greece. The Greek public supprts the decision of the government not to give new frequencies for the station. Democratic circles come out for completely stopping the use of the country's territory for hostile propaganda against neighboring states.

PRAVDA VARIATIONS TO ITEMS ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

A comparison of the item entitled "Moffateh's Funeral Held; Amir-Entezam Arrested on Spy Charges" published in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page H 1 with an Moscow PRAVDA Russian page 5 item published on 21 December under the headline "Concerning Iran Events" reveals that PRAVDA publishes the entire item omitting the last sentence of paragraph one and placing in quotation marks the phrase "confidentially expressed the readiness to continue cooperation with the special services of the USA" on line four of the last paragraph.

A comparison of the item entitled "Khomeyni Reiterates U.S. Embassy Subversive Activities Charges" and subtitled "Inquiry Into 'U.S. Crimes'" published in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page H 1 with a Moscow PRAVDA Russian page 5 item published on 21 December under the headline "Concerning Iran Events" shows the PRAVDA runs the entire item omitting the dateline--Tehran, December 20, TASS.

A comparison of the item entitled "TASS Summary on Developments in U.S.-Iranian Crisis" published on page H 1 of the 27 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with coverage of Iran developments published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA Russian 27 December reveals that PRAVDA carries the second paragraph of the referent item and then follows with paragraphs four, five, and through line four of paragraph six...requirements for agricultural produce. PRAVDA then inserts the last paragraph of the referent item.

A comparison of the item entitled "Appointments of Iranian Minister, Chief of Staff Reported" published on page H 2 of the 27 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with coverage of Iran developments published on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA Russian 27 December reveals that PRAVDA begins item with second line of paragraph one...Radio Tehran today announced the resignation of.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES HISTORY, CURRENT STRUGGLE OF IRANIAN KURDS

Tbilisi KOMMUNISTI in Georgian 24 Oct 79 p 3 WA

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences G. Chipashivili and Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute of Scientific Staff Member Kerim Anqosi: "The Struggle Continues! Concerning the Events in Iranian Kordestan"]

[Text] The Kordestan problem is not new. It has a rather long and difficult history. The Kurds are a Near Eastern people with an ancient history and rich culture. According to the latest figures, they number more than 20 million. Because of historical misfortunes in which the imperialist states bear considerable blame, the Kurds have suffered a difficult fate: They live separated from one another within the territories of four neighboring countries--Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria. This circumstance has been a big obstacle to Kordestan's social-economic development and provided fertile soil for the retention and entrenchment of a backward, tribal way of life and many vestiges of medieval existence. It has hindered the formation and consolidation of a Kurdish national consciousness. And, more importantly, this artificial separation has greatly hampered the Kurdish people's concerted struggle for freedom and independence, fostering separatism and factionalism among various Kurdish political and religious groups. This in turn has made it possible for the enemies of the Kurdish liberation movement to crush them rather easily.

As for the Kurds living in Iran (more than 4 million), they have suffered severe social, national, and religious persecution and oppression at the hands of the Paniranists under shah's despotic regime (most of the Kurds are Sunnites) along with Iran's other national minorities (although these minorities add up to a majority--60 percent--of Iran's population): Azerbaijanis, Gilani-Mazandaris, Turkmens, Luris, Bakhtiaris, Baluchis, Kashkais, Tats, Armenians, Jews, the descendants of Georgians forcibly driven into Iran during the time of Shah Abbas, Assyrians, and others. All the peoples living in Iran have been artifically lumped together into an Iranian nation, and their native languages and cultures have been suppressed. Children and young people have been deprived of the right to go to school in their native language. This is why the Kurdish people have more than once risen up to liberate themselves from national and social oppression.

The Kurdish liberation movement broke out on a large scale during World War II and, especially, after the Great October Socialist Revolution, when the life-giving ideas of October inspired hope and gave wings to the oppressed peoples' struggle for freedom in any lands of the East.

This movement achieved a notable victory in 1945-1946. At that time, Kurdish rebels in Iran's northern Kordestan, like the Iranian Azerbaijanis, forced the shah's government to recognize their autonomous government within Iran. The Kordestan Democratic Republic was formed. For the first time in the history of the Kurdish people, vital progressive transformations were made in almost all spheres of social-political life. Kurdish schools were opened. For the first time, Kurdish children were given the opportunity to go to school in their native language. But democratic government on Kurdish soil did not last long. The shah's government, headed by the noted reactionary and Anglophile Kavan-Os-Saltane (Ahmad-Kavami), with the help of the imperialist states, was able to destroy the democratic republics of Kordestan and Azarbayjan.

In 1950-1953, when the big popular and anti-imperialist movement to nationalize Iran's oil broke out under the leadership of Mohammed Mossadeq, the best sons of the Kurdish people, along with representatives of the other peoples living in Iran, took active part in it. After Mossadeq's government was overthrown, the agents of SAVAK instituted harsh reprisals against all manifestations of the social and national movement. Many Kurdish patriots were the victims of these reprisals.

The victory of the February 1979 people's revolution in Iran, which the population of Kordestan also took part in, inspired the Kurds with new hope in the satisfaction of their just demands. In the very first days of the revolution's victory, a broad movement for autonomous government began in Iran's Kordestan, Azarbayjan, Baluchestan, and areas populated by Turkmens and Arabs.

In mid-February, the Kurds appealed to the Ayatollah Khomeyni and the provisional revolutionary government's Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargah to grant autonomy to the Kurds on the basis of federation with Iran. To negotiate with the central government the Kurds designated their representative Sheykh Seyyed Ezeddin Khoseyn. In a letter sent to the government the Kurds welcomed the Iranian revolution which overthrew the Shah's regime. But right at that time the Tehran press published reports of clashes between Kurdish rebels and government troops in Sanandaj and Urmia.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni sent two delegations to study the situation in Kordestan and to arrange talks with Kurdish leaders. The first was headed by Mohammad Mokri, of Kurdish nationality. The second was headed by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Daryosh Foruhar. Ezeddin Khoseyn stated that the Kurdish people were firmly resolved to attain their national rights, including autonomy, and expressed the opinion that similar rights should be granted to representatives of other national minorities living in Iran.

As Kurdish leaders explained it, in addition to providing for the development of the national culture and certain other administrative rights, autonomy for Kordestan would also entail that their "army would be a part of the united armed forces, subordinate to the control of the central government, and the economy would be a part of the country's general economy. The same situation would obtain with regard to foreign policy."

After the talks with Kurdish leaders, M. Mokri and D. Foruhar said that the government was willing to meet the basic demands of the Kurds, in particular to grant them the right to provide schooling for their children in the native language. They would also have the freedom of national culture provided the country's territorial integrity was maintained.

About one month after that, on 18 to 20 March, new clashes occurred in Iranian Kordestan's main city Sanandaj. This time it was a clash between Sunnites and Shi'ites. These religious clashes soon turned into an uprising, and they demanded autonomy.

Soon after that, Dr Ebrahim Yunesi, a Kurd by nationality, was appointed governor of Kordestan; he had been known as an opponent of the Shah's regime. He had spent eight years in jail and was once sentenced to death for activities against the government.

Despite the agreements, however, seven political and social organizations of Iranian Kordestan (Society for the Defense of the Kurdish Workers' and National Rights, United Headquarters of National-Democratic Forces, Kordestan Freedom and Revolution Society, the Organization to Defend the Rights of the Kurdish People, and others) announced a boycott of the referendum arranged by the government for 30-31 March and refused to take part in it on grounds that the Islamic Republic's government did not have a specific program of action either with respect to economic and political questions or national issues.

In the draft of the Iranian Islamic Republic's constitution, which has taken a rather long time to draw up, there is general mention of the equality of all the peoples living in the country's territory, but nothing concrete is stipulated with regard to granting them autonomy.

The provisional government has banned the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party, led by Abdorahman Qassemlu.

The press has reported that the Iranian Government has demanded that the Kurdish rebels lay down their arms and surrender to the armed forces.

In late September, the Iranian Central Government's troops and so-called "Guards of the Revolution," using modern weapons supplied to the shah's regime by American imperialists, launched an attack against the camps of the Kurdish rebels. They wanted to break the rebels' resistance by means of artillery, aircraft, and tanks. The Kurdish troops withdrew to the mountains, but they did not give up the struggle. The Kurdish patriots are resolved to fight until they win complete victory for their just cause.

BEIRUT PAPER CITED ON U.S. PLANS TO CAPTURE SAUDI OILFIELDS

LD271454 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, December 27, TASS--The United States strives to use the events in Iran to increase its control over the areas of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. Thus, in particular, it drew up a secret plan of capture in coordination with Israel of oil-fields in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf, writes the newspaper ASH-SHA'B today.

This plan codenamed "Dahran Option No Four," it points out, has been drawn up by the Defence Department and the National Security Council and provides as the first step for the seizure of the Ghawar oil field situated at a distance of 100 kilometres from the Persian Gulf. It is a major oil reservoir of Saudi Arabia. To implement this plan, the Pentagon intends to send to the Persian Gulf area a division of the marines and several groups of paratroopers. The marines will be brought to the area of operations by sea and the paratroopers of the 82nd division based in the USA will be airlifted to the Israeli airforce base in Negev Desert. The air support of the aggression under the plan will be done by eight Phanthom squadrons, two squadrons of reconnaissance planes as well as light and medium bomber planes.

AIR FORCE CHIEF KUTAKHOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM IRAQ

LD280941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Return to the Motherland"]

[Text] On December 15 Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, returned to Moscow after an official visit to the Republic of Iraq.

Ch Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Mar Avn A.N. Yefimov, Col Gen Avn I.M. Moroz and other Soviet generals and officers.

ISRAEL WILL HAVE LAST WORD IN 'DISPUTE' WITH EGYPT

LD271420 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "About the So-Called Egyptian-Israeli Dispute Over the Future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip"]

[Text] The Egyptian news agency has circulated the text of a statement As-Sadat made on Cairo television in which he reaffirmed that he was fully determined to conclude the issue of normalizing relations with Israel, and that as far as he is concerned he is not willing to listen to other Arab countries' opinions.

But As-Sadat's statements regarding Egypt's attitude to the Palestinian issue aroused more interest among journalists and observers. President as-Sadat shamelessly stated that he was entrusted with the task of carrying out a historic mission--as he put it, to guide the Palestinians on the sound path. If the Palestinians choose the path drawn up for them by As-Sadat, then he would be able to guarantee for the Palestinians the end of the Israeli occupation and Israeli military rule, and giving the Palestinians the (?right) to run their own affairs during the 5-year transition period. Then there will be negotiations with Israel, Egypt, the United States and Jordan on determining their fate and future. These are the horizons which the Egyptian president is personally [word indistinct] before the Palestinian Arab people. It is worth mentioning that it is not known whether As-Sadat himself is sure of the promises he is giving the Palestinians. The fact that Tel Aviv does not take his opinion into consideration is, on the other hand, a very well-known fact. Speaking in the Knesset yesterday, Begin gave a clear reply to President as-Sadat. He said that he did not regard the West Bank or the Gaza Strip as being occupied territories but liberated ones. Begin added: I assure everybody that Jerusalem will remain forever the unified and indivisible capital city of Israel. The Israeli Government, Begin added, would preserve its so-called rights in the West Bank even after the 5-year transition period. Who is right then in this so-called Israeli-Egyptian dispute? If we are to take into consideration Begin's words and also Washington's support for Israel's right to expand, and also its constant political support and other concessions made by the Egyptian president to his (?new ally), it can be said with every emphasis that Israel will have the last word, just as has been the case in the past.

SOVIET-TUNISIAN FRIENDLY RELATIONS FURTHER STRENGTHEN

LD280937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The Soviet-Tunisian friendship festivals held successfully in our country were clear evidence of the further strengthening of friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Tunisia. In Moscow and Tadzhikistan friendship soirees and rallies and performances by Tunisian artistes took place, exhibitions were held and artistic and documentary movies were shown.

PLO'S AL-FAHUM INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO USSR

LD271650 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, December 27, TASS--The Soviet Union's position on the question of a Missle East settlement was praised by Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the National Council of Palestine, who toured the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation of the council at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. The Soviet Union, Khalid al-Fahum said in an interview to a WAFA agency correspondent, confirmed again its full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the guidance of its sole lawful representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization, and condemned the anti-Arab policy of the United States, Israel and the present Egyptian regime. The chairman of the National Council of Palestine expressed gratitude to the Soviet people and government for effective solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine in its just struggle for the fulfilment of its lawful national rights.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT EXPRESSES 'SATISFACTION' ON VISIT TO USSR

LD241224 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, December 24, TASS--Upon returning home from the Soviet Union, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], made a statement for the press in which he expressed satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit paid to the Soviet Union by a party and state delegation of the PRA.

We were given a hospitable reception by the Soviet people, the leaders of the party and Government of the Soviet Union, he said. Everywhere we were accorded a fraternal and very cordial welcome.

We were always aware of the hospitality of the Soviet people. All ceremonies held during the visit were attended by the top leaders of the party and government of the Soviet Union. The workers of the factories we visited displayed great concern for the personality of the one who was the leader of our armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism and imperialist aggression and then the leader of national reconstruction--the personality of the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution and founder of our state, Comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto, said Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Soviet-Angolan talks were held in Moscow during our visit. They took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and covered problems of mutual interest. These were related not only to cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party but also to other questions of cooperation between the USSR and the PRA. We are satisfied to say, the president said, that the two sides reached complete agreement on all the questions discussed. There is every ground to say that our visit was a great success politically. Its results will help us strengthen still more the bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between our peoples, parties and governments.

BRITISH IN RHODESIA FAVOR 'RACISTS' OVER PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD272352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Reports from Salisbury confirm the fears of the Zimbabwe patriots that the British colonialist authorities headed by the governor, Lord Soames, cannot be neutral in resolving the issue of Zimbabwe's future. They have been openly encouraging the white racists in their terrorizing of the supporters of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

When tens of thousands of Africans festively assembled in Salisbury to welcome representatives of the front who had arrived for the practical implementation of the terms of the cease-fire, the police used tear gas grenades, truncheons and specially trained dogs against them. As a result some people were wounded.

The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has issued a protest to the British colonialist authorities over this violence. After all, since the time that London took upon itself the responsibility of governing Rhodesia, they are responsible for the situation in the country, and the police formed by the racists are subordinated to them.

With the clear protection of the British governor, racist thugs meanwhile have been stepping up the terror against the peaceful population on the threshold of elections. The latest communique by the Rhodesian command reports the death of a further 39 persons. A just protest by representatives of the Patriotic Front was met by the British General Acland, commander of the Commonwealth forces, with attacks on the patriots which accused them of distrustfulness and suspiciousness. At the same time he supported the provocatory demands of the Rhodesian punitive forces that they be ensured free approach to the assembly points for the front's fighting men, which were laid down in the London agreement on Rhodesia for the period of transition to independence. As is known, the leaders of Zimbabwe's liberation forces, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, expressed fears at the London talks that these assembly points could become traps for the patriots. Now these fears are being confirmed.

In the acute political struggle, which has now developed in Rhodesia on the eve of the coming elections, the British colonialist authorities are plainly acting in a way to discredit the Patriotic Front, suppress its supporters and secure by any means victory at the elections for the Smith-Muzorewa clique. The British colonialist authorities are in general not promoting a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia and the securing of power for the African majority.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW BURUNDI AMBASSADOR

LD280947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 14 December L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister received E. Nkuriyingoma, the newly appointed Burundi ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE REVIEWS NEW EDITION OF BREZHNEV WORKS

ID241451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Editorial Article: "The Science of Communist Creation in Action"]

[Text] "The true significance of historical events and major political decisions is not, as a rule obvious immediately, while the tracks are still fresh, but later, when it is possible to compare intentions with results and to assess the actual influence of these events and decisions on particular aspects of life. Historical distance makes details and particulars less noticeable and thus brings out the main and basic features into greater relief..."

These words, uttered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in March 1974 at the ceremonial session in Alma-Ata devoted to the 20th anniversary of the opening up of the Virgin and disused lands can be regarded as a starting point embracing the colossal panorama of the creative activity of the CPSU and Soviet people which is offered to readers in his book "On Basic Questions of the CPSU's Economic Policy at the Modern Stage." The second edition, considerably enlarged (it was first published in 1975) reflects almost 15 years in the life of our party and country--from November 1964 to April 1979.

The collection contains the complete texts or exerpts from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, articles, reports and books and reveals profoundly and comprehensively the essence of the party's economic policy at the stage of developed socialism. They characterize the qualitative changes in all spheres of our society's life which are the result of the Soviet people's great labor to implement the party's program for the economic, sociopolitical and cultural development of the country along the path to communism. They show the purposeful and consistent struggle of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to improve national economic management and to accelerate economic growth in order to comprehensively improve Soviet people's life. It is this goal that embodies the totality of measures elaborated and implemented by the CPSU. The slogan "All for Man and for the Good of Man" is the law of our party's activity and the party unswervingly abides by it.

The two-volume work "On Basic Questions of the CPSU's Economic Policy at the Modern Stage" opens with the books "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands."

Although they lie outside the chronological framework of the collection these world-famous works fit surprisingly well into its general fabric. Revealing the closest relationship between the country's past experiences and the tasks which are being advanced and solved today, "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" demonstrate anew the inexhaustible reserves of the socialist economy, the potential of the planned economy and the great might of the country which is able if necessary to regroup its forces and concentrate them in chief areas and overcome any difficulties. And although the scale of our plans and the size and complexity of the problems have unquestionably increased beyond measure the very rich practice of those years and the historical experience of the party and people are not just a priceless asset but an effective means of implementing our current tasks. Another line of continuity should be noted. As in that already fairly remote period, so today success is guaranteed through the unity of party and people, the people's boundless trust in their party and their cohesion around it. The organic blending of the efforts of party and state and the initiative and energy of millions of Soviet people is the real guarantee of the fulfillment of adopted plans and the triumph of the great ideals of communism. This is one of the chief, pervasive themes of the book.

The materials in the collection convincingly reveal the leading, mobilizing and directing role of the CPSU in the economic sphere. In implementing the Leninist general course toward continuously building up the country's economic potential, improving socialist social relations and solving topical problems that "affect the interests of every Soviet person" (Vol 2, p 362), the party gives all its work on building communism a purposeful and scientifically sound and planned quality. It was so when the country was experiencing the difficult and heroic era of postwar rebirth. So it was during the glorious years of the Virgin Land epic. And so it is today as our motherland implements simultaneously dozens of very important national economic programs and creates major enterprises while moving confidently ahead in the improvement of all spheres of our life.

For a society of developed socialism, possessing tremendous economic might, special significance is attached to the quality of the management of the national economic complex and to bringing into play all the reserves and potential of Soviet industry and large-scale collectivized agriculture. This question is invariably at the focus of attention of the Communist Party and its Central Committee. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's work on questions of economic policy at the modern stage are a kind of history of the collective quest and the massive efforts the party has made since the October (1964) and March and September (1965) CPSU Central Committee plenums. This question and these efforts, wholly supported by the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses were reflected and further developed in the materials of the July (1978) and November (1979) CPSU Central Committee plenums, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." True to Lenin's behests, our party "is moving steadily along the charted path of improving forms and methods of party and state leadership of all spheres of communist building" (Vol 1, p 186).

A paramount role is to be played here by the even wider involvement of the working people themselves in active managerial activity and the fuller utilization of their experience and knowledge in this matter. This stems from the very nature of our social system whose organic components are genuine democratism and the active participation of the masses in the solution of all state and social matters. At the stage of mature socialism and under conditions of the state of the whole people the ever wider and more active participation of the working masses in the running of the country's life is firmly established as the central trend of Soviet society's political development. This is in keeping with the spirit and letter of our new Constitution and is the supreme result of the party's revolutionary transforming activity. The more widely and deeply the masses participate in the multifaceted forms of the management of society both through state organs and through the ramified network of mass social organizations "the stronger our state and social system will be and the more successfully we will solve tasks of communist building" (Vol 2, p225). The improvement of the management of the economy and other spheres of society's activity and the broadening of the actual popular masses' participation in management are two aspects of a single process.

To use Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words, the key to the solution of the tasks of the higher school of the economics of socialism and the most complex and the creative tasks on the path to communism is the improvement of planning which the party defines as the central component, the core of leadership of the economy under socialist conditions (Vol 2, p 40). The materials in the collection contain clear-cut demands for the further improvement of the scientific standard of planning, the introduction of the comprehensive approach to planning and the adoption of major national economic decisions, the in-depth elaboration of long-term programs and the coordination of current plans with them and a more careful consideration of local conditions and a number of other factors.

Now that many of these demands are being put into practice we can fully assess the significance of the persistence and thoroughness with which the party is preparing to adopt some decision or other in the economic sphere and what gigantic steps are outlined by these decisions. Here is an example: 11 years ago Comrade L. I. Brezhnev addressed a Komsomol Central Committee ceremonial plenum saying that in 1968 107 million tons of steel would be smelted, oil extraction would exceed 300 million tons and the production of electricity would be 640 billion kilowatt-hours (Vol 1, p 378). And today, two 5-year plans later, we are smelting over 150 million tons of steel, producing 1.2 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity and are about to exceed 600 million tons of oil: This is the party's economic policy and its quest in the sphere of planning and management, most comprehensively revealed in the book and translated by the inspired labor of Soviet people into the language of concrete national economic indicators.

The constant concern of the CPSU and our state is the development of agricultural production. As is known, the party's present agrarian policy goes back to the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. The book demonstrates that with the implementation of this policy the economic base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has strengthened, fixed capital has increased in the public sector of agriculture, its structure has improved, the process of electrification has continued, cadres have been trained and the social and cultural problems of the Soviet countryside have been solved. Formerly we essentially lacked major specialized, independent sectors such as water resources and land reclamation, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, rural construction and the mixed feed and microbiological industry. We now have them. There has also been great development in tractor and agricultural machine building, mineral fertilizer production and the processing industry. All this put together makes up a growing industrial complex which aims at insuring an upsurge in agricultural production.

The results of these and other measures are described by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the speech he made at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. Agricultural productivity has increased, and at minimum cost we are now overcoming the whims of the weather from which the country's main grain areas have suffered in certain years. The changes in the countryside, the energy and will of the party and the people's valiant labor have increased the gross grain harvest over the 4 years of the 5-year plan to an average of 209 million tons--almost 27 million tons more than in the last 5-year plan. Even in this year's very difficult conditions 179 million tons of grain were harvested.

This convincingly confirms the far-sightedness and correctness of the CPSU's agrarian policy. At the same time, the collection notes, not everything in this sphere is as one would like. Soviet people's growing needs demand the even quicker development of all agricultural sectors, above all livestock raising. The recent improvement in the people's well-being has meant an increased demand for livestock raising products. "In this connection we have a situation where, despite the marked increase in the production of meat, milk and other products and the improvement in the sector's work the present level of livestock raising development is not up to the rapidly growing demands." The book describes in detail the party's system of measures to further develop agriculture as a whole and livestock raising in particular (Vol 2, pp 487-522).

In outlining new tasks and ways of implementing them the party proceeds on the basis that society is by no means indifferent as regards the price that has to be paid to satisfy its needs and what efforts, resources and time will be spent on this. Nor is it indifferent as regards how well these needs are satisfied, how long manufactured articles will last and how reliable and productive new machinery will be. [paragraph continues]

And the further we go along the path of communist creation the more important it becomes to adopt a thrifty, economical approach to all that Soviet man produces and all that our motherland's beautiful nature gives us. Inextricably bound up with this is the question of the efficiency and quality of all production and all work.

The collection takes us back to 6 November 1964 when in his report "The 47th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev talked for the first time about the need to "emphasize not only quantitative production growth but also its qualitative aspect" and described product quality enhancement as "a very important reserve for increasing social labor productivity" (Vol 1, p 123). Since then--and the materials in the two-volume work demonstrate this well--the problem of efficiency and quality has become central to the party's economic strategy. The struggle for efficiency and quality has now become truly nationwide.

In this connection the task of resolutely intensifying or even stiffening the regime of economy became particularly urgent. Today the Soviet Union produces 2-3 times as much as all products, in some cases several times as much, as it did 15-20 years ago, nevertheless there is always a shortage of something. And not just because of the rapid growth of demand, although this must be taken into account. Habit still plays a part, there being a kind of tradition to devote greater attention to increasing production volumes than to output quality and the effective and rational utilization of products.

And the latter factor is assuming decisive significance. By making full use of it, it would be possible even at the present level of industrial and agricultural production to satisfy much better the country's demand for metal and foodstuffs, fuel and construction materials, equipment and consumer goods. "Economy and economics--it is no accident that these two words come from the same root. Despite all our country's massive natural resources, despite the gigantic scale of economic activity and despite all the labor enthusiasm of Soviet people the art of economy has been and still is the guarantee of successful economic development. To account for and make efficient use of every invested ruble, every hour of work and every ton of output and the ability to banish mismanagement and sloppiness--this is our supreme party duty" (Vol 2, p 295).

The consistent implementation of economy measures and the rational utilization of material and financial resources will continue to be a very important task for all the people and all the state. The principled instructions on this score contained in the collection, bound up with specific economic questions and revealed in all their sociopolitical significance, are exceptionally valuable both as theoretical formulations of the important problem of the economy of mature socialism and as practical recommendations.

The task of intensifying production is comprehensively analyzed in the two-volume book--especially in the recent works. What we have here, in fact, is a shift in the party's economic policy initiated by its 24th congress. To bring into play as yet unutilized reserves, to insure that economic growth occurs to an ever greater degree through improved labor productivity and quicker scientific and technical progress, through the fuller utilization of existing production capacities and through increasing the return on every ruble invested in production and every ton of metal, fuel, cement and fertilizer used--this the picture we are presented of the party's approach to intensification. The party views it as the guarantee of simultaneous further growth of well-being, of opportunities for rapid economic development in the future and of the maintenance of the country's defense capability at the proper level.

A very important medium of economic development intensification is progress in science and technology whose achievements, organically combined with the advantages of the socialist system of management, are the main lever in the creation of the material and technical base of communism, the consolidation of the advantages of our system over capitalism and a concrete way of overcoming the substantial differences between intellectual and physical labor. Of equal importance, however, are discipline, responsibility and initiative on the part of the people implementing these achievements and an atmosphere of high exactingness and a creative attitude toward work in all areas of the national economy and in every cell of production activity. Coming "from below," or, to be more accurate, from the very depths of society, the creative activeness, initiative and labor enthusiasm of millions are a mighty force in the acceleration of socialist economic growth.

Many striking pages in the book are devoted to the development of the masses' initiative and activeness and nationwide socialist competition. The collection is filled with deep faith in the will and energy of workers, peasants, the intelligentsia and all working people in our multinational motherland. It profoundly reveals the qualitatively new traits in socialist competition which is currently increasingly centering on the problems of efficiency and quality, is aiming at the achievement of the best national economic results, is increasingly closely linked to counterplans and is an irreplaceable means of educating the new man and insuring his political growth and moral improvement. These traits of competition are particularly evident in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor in which tens of millions of people are currently participating (Vol 2, pp 387-388). To banish cliches and formalism from the organization of competition, to arrange effective exchange of experience, to cherish the masses' enthusiasm and to make sure that no useful undertaking goes to waste--this is the way the party views the task, and this is the goal it sets party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders.

Socialism is a movement of the popular masses themselves, the result of their labor and creativity. Socialism creates the most favorable opportunities for the development of the creative initiative and independent activity of workers and kolkhoz members, specialists and scientists. Under these conditions every working person must have a sense of being the true master of his country--active, zealous, intolerant of mismanagement and inability to organize, responsible and disciplined. "We known, we have learned from our own experience," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes, "that these traits of the communist charter and communist consciousness possess great material force and are embodied in the growing might and wealth of our great motherland, in the improvement of the Soviet people's well-being and in the strengthening of our motherland's defense capability" (Vol 2, p 224).

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's works on economic questions graphically demonstrate that while analyzing the possibilities and prerequisites of the acceleration of national economic development and determining approaches to the implementation of current tasks, the party always relates all this to the future. Programs for the development of West and East Siberia, the creation of the Baykal-Amur railroad, industrial and forestry complexes in the Far East, the improvement of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and many others that currently require great efforts on the part of the whole people and are orientated not only toward the country's present-day demands but also toward the future have both economic and profound social significance. [paragraph continues]

Their implementation will result in dozens of new cities and scientific and cultural centers and the flourishing of formerly sparsely inhabited areas. The two-volume work's materials in particular those devoted to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Siberian and Far East trip in March and April 1977, fully reveal the Leninist party's constant concern for future prosperity, for the future might of our socialist homeland and for the education of the new generation of builders of communism.

It is comprehensively trained cadres who insure success in the solution of current and future historic tasks in the economic sphere. "The modern leader must organically combine party-mindedness with profound competence and discipline with initiative and a creative approach to the job. At the same time, in all areas the leader must take into account the sociopolitical and educational aspects, be sensitive toward people and their needs and requirements and set an example in work and everyday life" (Vol 2, p 334). These words are essentially a formulation of the leader's code and of the demands which life makes on cadres at all levels.

The Soviet people, led by the Leninist party, have multifaceted tasks to solve in the sphere of economic development. A great deal is being done here for the first time and a great deal is being done on a scale never before seen in the history of mankind. Each step forward is an encounter with new problems, a quest involving tremendous responsibility and, at times, risk. This quest is revealed to us by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's book which assesses with the utmost party candor and principledness what has been achieved, analyzes shortcomings and outlines the program of future work. We can see how our party, true to the great Lenin's behests, is clearly paving the way into the future, doing all it can to insure that Soviet people can live and work in a tranquil and businesslike atmosphere and in peaceful conditions and that their material and spiritual well-being steadily improves.

We are accompanied in the great cause of building a new world by the fraternal countries of socialism. Economic cooperation with them, an analysis of the prospects of its further development on the basis of mutual advantage and socialist internationalism and the significance and course of the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, adopted by the CEMA member countries in 1971--all this is reflected in the collection. It clearly formulates the fundamental position of the CPSU and Soviet state in relations with the socialist countries: "...to conduct affairs in the spirit of genuine equality and interest in each other's successes, to elaborate decisions taking into account both national and international interests. Whatever problems arise they must be solved, we believe, in the spirit of the strengthening of friendship, unity and cooperation" (Vol 2, p 303).

The republication, with dozens of additional materials, of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's work on questions of the CPSU's economic policy at the modern stage assumes great ideopolitical and theoretical significance now that the country is preparing to greet V. I. Lenin's 110th anniversary, is entering the final stage of the 5-year plan and is heading for the 26th congress of the beloved party. The collection's materials will be an effective aid for our cadres and for the mass reader in the solution of their tasks in the socioeconomic development of the Soviet motherland.

VARIATION TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON LENIN ANNIVERSARY

The following variations to the article entitled "CPSU Central Committee Issues Decision on Lenin Anniversary" published in the 18 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page R 1 were taken from an article entitled "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin" published on page one of Moscow PRAVDA Russian 16 December:

Page R 1, paragraph 6, line 6, PRAVDA reads...era: a unified integral and unceasingly developing teaching...;

Page R 1, last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads...The richest ideological legacy...;

Page R 2, paragraph 4, line 2, PRAVDA reads...Lenin's words, to draw together [sblizitsya] and to a...;

Page R 2, paragraph 4, line 5, PRAVDA reads...the most important immediate tasks...;

Page R 3, paragraph 7, line 5, PRAVDA reads...socialist system of economy...;

Page R 4, first paragraph, line 2, PRAVDA reads...perfecting of Soviet statehood...;

Page R 4, paragraph 3, line 3, PRAVDA reads...spirit of communist ideology-mindedness...;

Page R 5, first paragraph, line 4, PRAVDA reads...Leninist principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit. The CPSU...;

Page R 6, paragraph 4, first line, PRAVDA reads...Closely rallied around the Central Committee...;

Page R 7, penultimate paragraph, line 2, PRAVDA reads...of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement...;

PRAVDA publishes the following passages in boldface:

Page R 1, paragraph 5, line 6...To Lenin and...through last line...of the people...;

Page R 1, penultimate paragraph, line 5...Leninism is Marxism...through line 7... international working class...;

Page R 2, first paragraph, first sentence...The greatest historic...through line 4... a new society...;

Page R 2, entire third and fourth paragraphs...The world-wide historical...through... of Lenin's ideas...;

Page R 3, paragraph 3, first sentence...Deeply analyzing the...through line 2... creatively developing Marxism-Leninism...;

Page R 4, paragraph 3, first sentence...The whole activity...through line four...of communist ideology-mindedness...;

Page R 5, paragraph 4, first sentence...Loyalty to the...through...of the CPSU...;

Page R 6, entire fourth paragraph...Closely rallied around...through...path to communism....

SUPREME COURT REVIEWS SENTENCING POLICY, HIGHLIGHTS BRIBERY

LD271317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A scheduled USSR Supreme Court plenum has been held.

It examined the question "Of the Courts' Tasks in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Improving Work in Safeguarding Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Law Violations' and the Law on the USSR Supreme Court." The plenum pointed out that the work performed by the courts aimed at reinforcing law and order and stepping up the struggle against law violations is in need of improvement, particularly with respect to increasing the accountability of those who have committed crimes and those who present an extra danger to society and also with respect to recidivists, people who display a persistent reluctance to embark on the path of correction, drunkards and parasites. In this connection the plenum instructed the courts, on the basis of the strictest observance of socialist legality, to wage an unremitting struggle against crime.

The courts' attention was drawn to the need for further improvement of the coordination of their activity in working to prevent law violations with the other law enforcement organs and for collaboration with state and public organizations.

There was also an examination of the question of the courts' practice in the application of legislation in resolving disputes connected with the education of children. The plenum demanded that the courts strictly observe the law in examining these cases, bearing in mind that the protection of the Soviet family is a very important state task.

Discussing the question of practice in applying legislation on these guilty of bribe-taking and progress in the fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Court plenum 23 September 1977 resolution "On Court Practice in Bribery Cases," the plenum instructed the courts to increase their attention to these cases bearing in mind the special danger of bribe-taking which in the majority of cases is linked with serious crime such as embezzlement of socialist property, private enterprise activity, speculation and so forth. The plenum pointed out that bringing to task all those guilty of bribery helps to increase the effectiveness of the struggle both against these crimes and against other criminal acts. In this connection the plenum drew the courts' attention to the impermissibility of understimating the social danger of bribery and pointed to the need to be thorough in exposing omissions in the system of accounting, reporting and auditing work and, when there are substantial violations, of submitting rulings on charging the culprits in accordance with the law.

The plenum also examined appeals from the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR prosecutor general relating to decisions on court cases.

HIGH-LEVEL PROSECUTION ORGAN'S CONFERENCE ON CPSU'S DEMANDS

LD280935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Guarding Legality"]

[Text] An all-union conference of leading prosecution organ workers was held in Moscow 18-19 December. It discussed tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and the speech delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving the Work of Maintaining Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Lawbreaking," and from the law on the USSR prosecution service. USSR Prosecutor General R.A. Rudenko delivered a report.

The conference participation's attention centered on questions relating to further raising the standard of all prosecution organs' work in exercising ultimate supervision over the implementation of laws, improving the coordination of law-enforcement organs' work in the fight against crime, and creating a situation whereby no crime goes unpunished.

Taking part in the conference proceedings were N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice; N.A. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; executives of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; legal experts and representatives of the press, television and radio.

The conference participants unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL P.Z. SHABARDIN DIES

LD281003 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Obituary of P.Z. Shabardin]

[Excerpts] Petr Zinovyevich Shabardin, chief of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs Cadres Department and a member of the CPSU since 1940, died on 12 12 December 1979 after a serious and prolonged illness.

In 1961 P.Z. Shabardin was appointed RSFSR Council of Ministers inspector, and was then chief of a group of cadres and--from 1971--chief of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs Cadres Department.

[Signed] A group of comrades.

VAYNO REPORT TO ESTONIAN CP PROPAGANDISTS CONFERENCE

LD271651 [Editorial Report LD] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 December 1979 carries on pages 1-3 a 7,500-word abridged account of the report delivered by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, at a 5 December republican propagandists' conference.

Vayno outlines propagandists' role in implementing L.I. Brezhnev's instructions in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November 1979 Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," drawing attention to existing shortcomings, including the need to "improve propagandists' methodological training."

UKRAINIAN INSTALLATION WORKS MINISTER BAGRATUNI RETIRES

AU271312 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade G.R. Bagratuni of the duties of Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction works in connection with his retirement on pension.

SHCHEPETILNIKOV APPOINTED MINISTER OF INSTALLATION WORKS

AU271311 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing A.N. Shchepetilnikov as Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction works]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Arkadiy Nikolayevich Shchepetilnikov as Ukrainian **minister** of installation and special construction works.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium

Kiev, 21 December 1979

Born in 1930, Comrade A.N. Shchepetilnikov is a construction engineer. He began his labor activity in 1946 as a worker and later on was promoted to foreman, chief of a production and technical department, chief engineer, chief of a construction administration and chief of the Donetsk housing construction combine. In 1966-68 he was chief of the special Ukrainian construction and installation trust engaged in the restoration of Tashkent City, then he was appointed Ukrainian deputy minister and, since 1975, first deputy minister of industrial construction.

TURKMEN SSR HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER RETIRES

LD280959 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] A Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 6 December 1979 has relieved Comrade Bibi Palvanov of his duties as Turkmen SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education in connection with his retirement on pension.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

POZNER DESCRIBES 'BALANCED ENERGY SITUATION', EXISTING PROBLEMS

LD231550 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 23 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today is energy day in the Soviet Union and that is going to be the subject of Vladimir Pozner's talk. Vladimir, does that mean that everyone working in the area of energy production and servicing is honored today? I bet there are many people in the United States and Canada who don't feel so warmly toward their energy producers. In fact, there are probably a few who would like to do anything but honor them.

[Pozner] You have to consider the basic difference between the situation here and stateside. Whereas the American energy scene is dominated by very powerful private monopolies that make super profits at the expense of the man in the street, energy here is, as all other things, subject to public ownership. Nobody is profiting at anyone else's expense. There's one reason why the people you call energy producers are just as respected here as representatives of any other profession and that is why they have their day.

But that does not mean we have no energy problem. Fossil fuels have limits all over the world and we would be stupid to ignore that fact. The performance of our power industry has not been satisfactory. In several areas planned-for targets have not been achieved and that is a subject of concern. That's one thing. Another is the need to economize. Very strict measures have been adopted to cut down on waste, energy waste, in industry. The average citizen has also been asked to turn off lights when they are no longer necessary. Recently a Moscow evening paper organized an economize energy day and the results showed beyond the question of a doubt that we all could and should be a lot more conscientious about the way we burn energy.

Another reflection of the energy situation here is the fact that after dark streets are not very brightly lit and, finally, the price of gas doubled a few years ago. But while all that is certainly true it is not the whole picture. The price we pay for electricity at home is the same today as it was 20 years ago. The more you burn the more you pay, naturally, but the actual rate has remained unchanged. Another aspect of the same things: kitchen gas. There we pay a fixed rate, a certain number of kopeks per person, and you can burn gas round the clock for that price. I mean you shouldn't, but you can.

What I am driving at is this: We are not free from energy concerns. We have had to take certain measures because of these concerns. Due to the fact that we develop coal and gas along with oil, not shoving them into some dusty corner in favor of quick profits, we have a more balanced energy situation than most countries and we are self-sufficient. Finally, regardless of the problems that have cropped up they have not been translated into higher prices on utilities and they have not hurt people's budgets. And the basic reason for that is what I said at the beginning of this talk: public ownership. When all this is considered I think you can understand why we mark energy day and pay homage to the people employed in that very crucial area.

SOLAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN TURKMENIA REPORTED

LD261645 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ashkhabad, December 26, TASS-The scientific production association "Solntse" ("the sun") has been created at the basis of the Institute of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences for Solar Energy, the country's only institute for solar energy and one of the three such institutes of the world.

This association will be deciding comprehensively scientific and technological problems and problem of designing for the use of solar energy in the national economy.

It is not for nothing that Turkmenia has been chosen as the proving ground for establishing helioindustry, said Vice President of Turkmenia's Academy of Sciences Orazgeldiy Ovezgeldev. There are 250 sunny days a year in Turkmenia. In the summer the soil is heated to the temperture of up to 70-80 degrees centigrade. Each square metre receives daily 700 kilocalories of heat.

Turkmenian scientists accumulated the experience of using solar energy. A three-story house was built in Ashkhabad and a residential complex is being completed where solar energy will be used for cooling the buildings in the summer and for heating them in winter time. A water desalination unit operated by solar energy provides drinking water for herds of a Karakul sheep-breeding state farm baharden. Lemons are grown in green houses heated by solar energy at the collective farm Sotsialism. Portable ovens and shower units for geologists and shepherds operated by solar energy are being produced. Work is continued for the transformation of solar energy into electric energy.

The tasks of the new association are to widen and deepen the fundamental research of Soviet specialists for the use of practically inexhaustible and ecologically pure energy, for starting mass production of equipment operated by solar energy and speeding up its introduction.

PRAVDA HITS INDUSTRIAL SECTORS' FAILURE TO MEET 11-MONTH TARGETS

LD241621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Diary of All-Union Competition": "The Focus of All Efforts"]

[Excerpt] The country's industry has achieved its output sales targets for the first 11 months of the year. It fulfilled the January-November plan for this indicator by 100.1 percent. Gross industrial output increased 3.6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The greatest increase--11 percent--was achieved by the Ministry of the Gas Industry. Considerable increases in output were achieved by instrument makers (9 percent), motor vehicle builders (8 percent) and animal husbandry machine builders (7 percent).

At the same time, a number of sectors failed to achieve the set targets. They include the ministries of the chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, timber and wood processing industry and the construction materials industry. Fulfillment of the plan for the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, cement and round timber was not secured. Output for these categories in January-November was below that for the corresponding period last year.

One reason for the lag is that poor use is being made of leading collectives' experience. Frequently, right next door to plans and associations which fulfill their targets outstandingly you find enterprises which are lagging far behind. The inability to insure efficient organization was sharply criticized at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The national economy is suffering great losses, for example, as a result of disruptions of the production rhythm. Many plants and factories fulfill their plans by means of bursts of activity in the final days of the month, resorting to overtime and producing defective output.

Examples of this are Minsk's Belavtomaz association and ball bearing plant, where around half of the monthly program is produced in the last 10 days of the month. Many shortcomings in the work of industry are the result of poor planning and a lack of reliable and businesslike collaboration among collectives.

The present winter has placed the tasks of thrifty expenditure of fuel and energy resources particularly high on the agenda. It is very important to insure that all-out competition for economy and thrift is organized everywhere.

There are two-and-a-half weeks left until the end of the year. It is imperative that in every collective they be keynoted by shock labor and unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges.

PAVLODARSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV EXAMINE RESULTS OF CPSU NOV MEETING

ID241534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv took place in Pavlodar today. Communists examined the results of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Much space was devoted in the report and the speeches to the development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex. The volume of industrial potential increased by 150 percent the current 5-year plan. Extraction of coal, production of ferrous metals, tractors and road machines have increased noticeably.

At the same time, builders of the Ekibastuz GRES and Pavlodar tractor works who had delayed the transition to production of powerful wheeled machines of the K-701 type were subjected to just criticism at the November Plenum of the party's Central Committee. Concrete measures aimed at overcoming the arrears were drawn up at the meeting.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES KOTUR-TEPINSKOYE OIL, GAS DRILLING DELAYS

ID201419 [Editorial Report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 6 December 1979 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Keys to Productive Strata," a 1,000-word interview between TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA correspondent O. Kirova and K. G. Radionov, chief of the Kotur-Tepinskoye drilling operations administration, in which delays in oil and gas drilling operations and nonfulfillment of the 5-year plan are discussed and causes are suggested as follows: poor work discipline and sense of responsibility, with time wasted on accident prevention shortage of supplies such as cement and equipment, including tractors, bulldozers and piping; poor communications network, affecting not only work, with difficulties in obtaining supplies, water and electricity, but also workers' living conditions.

THIRD GENERATOR COMMISSIONED AT YENISEY RIVER HYDROPOWER STATION

ID241620 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 24, TASS--One more, third, generator has been commissioned at the world's biggest Sayano-Shushenskaya hydropower station. When all its ten generators are installed its capacity will reach 6,400,000 kilowatts.

The station on the Yenisey River lies not far from the old Siberian village of Shushenskoe where Lenin lived in exile towards the end of last century. The dam was built at the place where the river squeezed in between two ledges of high rocks flows with a frantic speed.

The power station looks very impressive. Its horseshoe-shaped dam is 245 metres high and almost a kilometre long. The convex side of the dam faces the reservoir. 13,000 cubic metres of water will tumble down every second on the blades of the hydroturbines from a dizzy height. Its fluid force will be twice as great as that of the world's biggest Victoria Falls in southern Africa.

The Sayano-Shushenskaya station was built at an unprecedentedly high pace. The barring of the Yenisey was started in September, 1968, and 38 months later its first generator produced power. Construction work is to be completed in 1983.

Lower downstream, the Krasnoyarkaya power station of 6 million kilowatts has been operating at full capacity for several years. Its dam, which looks like a piano keyboard inclined to the water, held back the swift flow of the Yenisey for the first time.

The Yenisey was never harnessed before. Every spring, after breaking its ice sheet and accepting ice from all the 20,000 rivers of its basin the Yenisey was carrying swiftly its waters to the Arctic Ocean together with pieces of wooden houses, piers, and uprooted pine trees in them.

At present the Yenisey's temper is curbed by man-made reservoirs as large as any sea. These reservoirs not only ensure a required water pressure but also make the river navigable over a course of hundreds of kilometres all the year round.

The newly built power stations in Siberia have provided a power supply for many young towns and settlements in a vast area. Electrical engineering, aluminium and car building plants and timber industry complex have sprung up there.

Some of the power generated by these stations goes to the industrial city of Krasnoyarsk and to the Sayan-territorial-production complex which is to be dominated by power-intensive industries. There is a high-voltage power transmission line by which power is supplied to the Kuznetsk coal fields and many mines and construction projects in Siberia.

Yet the potentialities of the Yenisey are far from being exhausted. This river is several times more powerful and larger than the Volga. Therefore new hydropower dams are to be built on its banks.

BRIEFS

SIBERIAN OIL--For the first time ever oil has been extracted in Western Siberia from a depth of some 4 kms. This substantiates the geologists' belief that the oil deposits here have a second tier. The commercial development of deep-lying oil opens up a new stage in the life of the Siberian oilfields. Although their tapping began just over 15 years ago, they already account for nearly half of the Soviet oil output. In the outgoing year Siberia is to (?extract) 280 million tons of oil. [Text] [Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD]

VEGETABLE OFFLOADING PROBLEMS--We have repeatedly reported shortcomings in the offloading of vegetables from ships in Magadan port. According to the captains of the motorships Tolya Shumov and Khorol, which have delivered vegetables to Magadan, the first ship arrived on 10 November and received a berth only on 12 November. The Khorol arrived on 5 November and offloading has been going on for a week. The slow movement of vegetables is due to a lack of transportation means. Losses incurred due to these two ships alone lying idle have already come to 14,000 rubles. The captains fear that if the cargoes are kept on board for another day or two they will freeze in the holds. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW]

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES GEORGIAN FARMERS ON HARVEST

LD241625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 1 LD

Text of a message from L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the party, government and people of Georgia, congratulating them on a successful harvest, published under the headline: "On a Labor Victory!"]

[Text] To the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, agricultural workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all Georgian working people.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greeted with great satisfaction the report on the successful fulfillment by agricultural workers in the Georgian SSR of plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, high-grade tea, grapes, fruit, citrus fruit, vegetables, melon crops and potatoes.

In this year's difficult weather conditions the republic's farmers have obtained a record tea and citrus harvest. It is gratifying to note that not only has the yearly plan been fulfilled, but the target for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan has been overfulfilled in purchases of the main products. This is a great contribution by the republic's working people to resolving the task of improving the supply of valuable food products to the population.

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, farm leaders and specialists, collectives of agricultural, procurement and transportation organizations, industrial enterprises and educational institutions, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all Georgian working people on the successes achieved.

We are firmly confident that the republic's working people will continue to strive for high results in the production of tea, citrus fruits and grapes and to increase the role of the Georgian SSR in the all-union division of labor as a producer of southern and subtropical crops.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes that the Georgian working people may mark the final year of the 5-year plan with new labor successes in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.